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Navy School at Wellesley; Government Quits Berlin? Coal Dispute Hearing Set

The World's Day—August 19, 1943

Boston: Wellesley to Admit Male Students Soon

Wellesley College will admit men as students for the first time, about Oct. 1, with the opening of a new Navy Supply Corps School, announced today by the First Naval District. [Page 2.]

Postwar program for reconstructing blighted districts and halting processes of decentralization in downtown Boston with private capital is disclosed by the Boston Planning Board. [Page 4.]

Boston was declared to have a great destiny as a world air harbor in the air commerce of the future, Capt. Otis F. Bryan, vice-president in charge of war projects for Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., declared today at the luncheon of the Aeronautic Association of Boston at the Parker House. [Page 2.]

Rebuilding of disabled veterans' careers at government expense has begun in New England by 23-year-old John L. Preston of Somerville, who was wounded at Manila, returning to Northeastern University for a four year course. [Page 2.]

Limited parking in the Bunker Hill Monument area will be restored Monday, the Boston Traffic Commission announced today, in an order revoking a ruling of Aug. 4 permitting unlimited parking as an accommodation for Charlestown Navy Yard workers.

In Europe: German Government Quits Berlin?

The whole German Government has left Berlin, the United Nations Radio at Algiers has just reported, quoting a Bern dispatch which claimed Adolf Hitler's newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, as its authority. There was no immediate explanation or confirmation of the report, and the statement that the "whole German Government" had moved came as a surprise in London.

Open city status for Budapest is the subject of discussion by the Cabinet of Premier Nicolas Kallay, according to a Budapest dispatch to the Neue Zürcher in Bern.

Golf course of King George VI has been plowed up and is now sowed to oats and rye, says a London radiocast, adding that six acres of lawn in front of the King's home are also under a crop of rye, while parsnips are growing in the ornamental flower beds.

Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, will fly to La Coruna for an interview with Generalissimo Francisco Franco before returning to London for consultation, it was learned in Madrid.

In Scandinavia tension continued. Germans were intensifying their rigid controls in Norway, Finland withdrew its military attaché from the United States, and King Christian of Denmark was reported to have conferred with the German Amabassador. [Page 9.]

Washington: NWLB Takes Coal Dispute in Hand

The anthracite wage dispute was taken in hand by the National War Labor Board which invited John L. Lewis, President, and Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer, of the United Mine Workers, to appear at a hearing set for next Monday in Washington. [Financial Page.]

Invasion warnings were beamed to the people of France and Italy from United Nations spokesmen, urging co-operation by disruption of German communication lines and by other means of sabotage. Patriots were cautioned, however, against premature action. [First Page, Second Section.]

A 6,100-pound machinery part, needed to repair a light cruiser disabled in a foreign port, was flown nearly 5,300 miles in less than two days, the Navy has disclosed. Transport by surface vessel would have taken weeks. The Naval Air Transport Service took just 34 hours and 31 minutes.

Palestine's opening to the Jews as a homeland was urged by Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York in a letter to President Roosevelt asking that he use his "influence with the British Government," and asserting that "some State Department officials are aiding persons opposing this movement."

New cook stoves and stoves for domestic heating, whether they burn coal, wood, oil, or gas, are to be rationed throughout the nation starting Aug. 24, the OPA announced.

The War Shipping Administration said six dry cargo vessels are being transferred to the Dutch, Greek, and Chinese Governments on a charter basis for duration of the war. Title will remain in the United States.

National: U. S. Court Rules on Nazi Decree

German nationality cannot automatically be imposed on nonresident Austrians without their consent, as decreed by the German Government on July 3, 1938, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled. [First Page, Second Section.]

Efforts of 30 coal miners seeking to quash five indictments charging them with violations of the War Labor Disputes (antistrike) Act were overruled by Federal Judge F. P. Schoonmaker at Pittsburgh. Trial is set for Sept. 1. [Financial Page.]

Fishermen on Florida's west coast from Sarasota to Cedar Keys went on strike, except for a few net fishermen in the Bradenton area. The dispute arose when wholesalers refused to negotiate contracts with the fishermen setting prices for the next 12 months.

Wendell L. Willkie is to exchange views with 50 leading farmers of Indiana at his Rushville home, according to plans announced by Bruce Hardy, who arranged the conference. Mr. Willkie plans to visit Sinclair Weeks, Republican Party national treasurer, at Mr. Weeks' summer home in New Hampshire over Labor Day week end, it was also announced.

Italy: Varese and Como Ordered Evacuated

Evacuation of the towns of Varese and Como in Northern Italy has been ordered by the Badoglio Government and permits for crossing the Swiss-Italian border discontinued, dispatches from Lugano, Switzerland, declared.

From Rome, Swedish correspondents intimated that a "major development had occurred but censorship forbade disclosure."

German troops have been moving into Northern Italy in "considerable strength." London dispatches said "several divisions" had been moved to Italy from France and Germany in the last two weeks.

Americas: Brazil Coffee Export Record Broken

Coffee exports from Brazil to the United States during July broke all monthly coffee export records, it was disclosed by Jefferson Caffery, U. S. Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro. In addition to these shipments by private firms, the Commodity Credit Corporation purchase for stock was almost sufficient to complete the purchasing commitments under the agreements between Brazil and the United States covering the 1941-42 crop.

The War:

Latest development on the world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, Aug. 19, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Connecticut Letter	4
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Financial Pages	12, 13
For Young People	14
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	14
Radio Timetable	5
Sports Page	15
Theater and Arts	5
The Home Forum	5
Self-Examination (With German Translation)	
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	5
Classified	15
Restaurant (grouped)	15

Correction

In this edition of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday the front page map of recent Allied air raids erroneously indicated that the Aug. 13 raid on Wiener Neustadt had been carried out from Britain. Actually, the raid was conducted by the United States Army Air Force from an unnamed base in North Africa.

Weather Reports

Continued Cool

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Thursday at 8:41 p. m. and ends Friday at 5:28 a. m.

Dimout begins Friday at 8:39 p. m. and ends Saturday at 5:26 a. m.

PT-Boat Crew 'Came Through' Sea of Flames

Kennedy's son, skipper of vessel, rescued with men after coconut-husk note to base.

By Leif Erickson
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

UNITED STATES TORPEDO-BOAT BASE, New Georgia, Aug. 8. Delayed—Out of the darkness, a Japanese destroyer appeared suddenly. It sliced diagonally in two the PT boat skippered by Lieut. (jg) John F. Kennedy, son of the former American Ambassador in London, Joseph P. Kennedy.

Crews of two other PT boats, patrolling close by, saw flaming high-octane gasoline spread over the water. They gave up as lost on that morning of Monday, Aug. 2, Skipper Kennedy and all his crew.

But Lieutenant Kennedy, and 10 of his men were rescued today from a small coral island deep inside Japanese-controlled Solomons territory and within range of enemy shore guns.

Skillful Navigation

I was aboard the PT boat making the rescue in a daring and skillful bit of navigation through reef-choked waters off Ferguson Passage. [Ferguson Passage is between Gizo and Wanawawa Islands in the New Georgia group.]

Two men of Kennedy's crew were lost when the enemy destroyer rammed the boat at a speed estimated by the skipper at 40 knots.

Those who survived with Lieutenant Kennedy were: Ensign Leonard Thom, Sandusky, Ohio, executive officer; Ensign George Henry Robertson Ross, Highland Park, Ill.; Machinist's Mate Patrick H. McMahon, Los Angeles; Machinist's Mate Gerald E. Zinser, Belleville, Ill.; Gunner's Mate Charles Harris, Boston; Radioman John Maguire, Hastings Upon Hudson, N. Y.; Machinist's Mate William Johnston, Dorchester, Mass.; Ordnanceman Edmond Mowrer, St. Louis, Mo.; Torpedoman Roy L. Starkey, Garden Grove, Calif., and Seaman First Class Raymond Albert, Cleveland.

Machinist's Mate McMahon was burned on his face, hands and arms.

Rolled on Reef

Machinist's Mate Zinser suffered burns on both arms. Machinist's Mate Johnston, a little fellow called "Jockey," was upset by fumes he inhaled. Ensign Ross was unhurt but was rolled on a reef by a wave.

All the others came through their experience without injury.

On three nights, Lieutenant Kennedy, once a backstroke man on

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

U.S. Warships Shell Italian Mainland; Japanese Raid on Vella Lavella Foiled; Formula for Pact Ratification Found?

Procedure said to call for simple approval by majority of both houses of Congress.

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—A conference of senators and key State Department officials has reached substantial agreement on a "ratification formula" which, it is predicted in high congressional quarters, may provide the key to streamlined congressional approval of all America's peace-making commitments.

Statesmanlike efforts by members of a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee and State Department representatives during the past month have effected a harmonizing of divergent diplomatic and congressional views and produced a formula by which Congress may stamp its approval, first of all, on American participation in the projected United Nations relief and rehabilitation administration.

This was the immediate conference objective. Senatorial and State Department conferees do not hesitate to predict, however, that the same formula will be usable for piecemeal ratification of further postwar agreements relating to food, monetary matters, trade, and on up to the final peace treaty itself.

Partisanship Shelved

Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of Rhode Island, Subcommittee Chairman, said the conferees had put aside questions of partisanship and that both the Subcommittee senators and the State Department representatives, who included Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, and Francis B. Sayre, Deputy Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, had reached full agreement on the new procedure.

The new formula, it is reliably reported, provides simply for approval of the relief and rehabilitation pact by a mere majority vote of the two houses of Congress. This is a far cry from the constitutional requirement that full-dress treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. Conferees refused to divulge the exact wording of the formula.

Senator Arthur H. Vendenberg (R), of Michigan, however, who had earlier insisted that all postwar agreements required ratification by a two-thirds Senate vote, made a forthright prediction of

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Associated Press

How We Took Sicily

Three Sicilian children enjoy a macaroni supper near Troina as United States troops battle for the city. During most of the battle these children found shelter in mountain caves. Their shoes made from old automobile tires, cut into shape and sewed at the toe, indicate their poverty-stricken condition.

Second raid on Wewak destroys Japanese air fleet — Nazi reserves in Russia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

While General Eisenhower and the Allied radio stations were keeping the conquered nations of Europe on the alert for an invasion that may be sprung at any moment, American naval units were bombarding points on the Gulf of Gioia, 20 miles up the toe of Italy, as if to warn of the approaching advance.

Artillery duels across the two-mile Messina Strait continued to maintain contact with the Axis forces.

While the Western Front was thus in a state of expectancy rather than specific moves, General MacArthur's forces in the Solomons added another successful exploit to their brilliant record by frustrating a Japanese attempt to regain Vella Lavella Island, which the Americans seized Aug. 15. Bright moonlight enabled vigilant Navy units to spot 20 to 30 Japanese barges, carrying some 75 men apiece, escorted by four destroyers headed for the island. After driving off the destroyers, with one probably sunk, the American light task force attacked the barges, most of which were sunk. Only some 300 Japanese reached the island.

This blow at the Japanese, only 48 hours after the American occupation of the island, came almost simultaneously with the Air Force's follow-up raid on the four airfields of the Wewak area in Central New Guinea. Following the previous day's exploit, which saw Fortresses and Liberators wipe out 120 of the 225 Japanese planes of the Dagua, But, Boram, and Wewak proper airfields, a new squadron revisited the scene and practically disposed of all the remaining enemy planes. This great daylight raid, made at a cost of only three planes, appears to leave open the way to the Japanese bases of Salamaua and Lae, without interference from the air.

The situation in Russia at the moment is less clear. The Germans unquestionably have brought up reserves, but whether the purpose of this is to slow the Russian advance pending preparation of a defense line on the Dnieper in the rear, or to make a stand on the present Kharkov-Bryansk-Smolensk line, is uncertain.

The Russians are keeping up their pressure. They captured Zmyev, 20 miles south of Kharkov, which brings them within 10 miles of the trunk railroad from Kharkov to the Crimea. The British Radio said they had followed up this gain and pushed to within 10 miles of the city to the south.

But although the defenders of Kharkov have only a 30-mile outlet, with two railways, they are holding stubbornly. A fully fortified city in modern warfare is one of the most difficult obstacles to overcome. Some 250 miles to the north, slight gains in the direction of Bryansk were recorded. Forests and swamps, however, are likely to make the progress slow.

Helena's Radio Officer Tells of Its Last Fight

Behind every story, there always is the story of the story itself. Today, Lieut. Colton G. Morris describes the last fight of the heroic Helena. Not so long ago, Colton was on the staff of The Christian Science Monitor . . . office boy, reporter, radiocaster. Back in his native Boston, his story is told in collaboration with his brother, Leavitt, a member of the Monitor's news staff.

By Leavitt F. Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To the men who sailed the ship, it was proudly called the "fightin'-est ship in the fleet." To the friends, relatives, and sweethearts of the officers and crew, it was the U. S. S. Helena, a 10,000-ton light cruiser that had churned nearly 70,000 sea miles beneath its crew before it went hissing to the bottom at 2:30 a. m. July 6 in the furious slugging Battle of Kula Gulf.

To Lieut. Colton G. Morris, Radio Officer of the U. S. S. Helena, ship No. 58, was his home of steel for nearly a year. Today Lieutenant Morris, heavily tanned and looking none the worse for his experience, was back in his native Massachusetts, after a 10,000-mile bomber and clipper-plane flight from the South Pacific. He now is an officer without a ship, awaiting a new assignment, which he says he hopes will be a new cruiser "just like the Helena."

Lieutenant Morris told the story of the Helena's last days in action as a member of a task force ordered into Kula Gulf to intercept and destroy the "Tokyo Express," which was ready to steam toward New Georgia Island to reinforce the badly mauled Japanese garrison attempting to stem the Allied advance on Munda Airfield.

16 Enemy Ships Reported

"I was on watch in the coding room when a terse urgent message came over the radio," Lieutenant Morris recalled today. "A search plane had reported 16 enemy ships up in the Shortlands only a short distance away from New Georgia. Half of them were said to be cruisers, half of them destroyers.

"We were on our way back from covering the landing of American troops at Bairoko Harbor, which included a devastating bombardment of enemy installations on New Georgia. We were low on fuel and steaming on a southeasterly course to rendezvous with our refueling ship. We never did get that oil. But we got our fill of it in the water later on!"

From Lieutenant Morris's recital, it was apparent that the atmosphere was "plenty exciting" in the coding room. Additional urgent messages began to flow in. "All of us," he said, "seemed to

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Wewak Raids Void Months Of Foe's Work

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Aug. 19—Wewak and its satellite airfields have ceased to be an Allied target.

Following the blitz on Aug. 17, Liberators, Fortresses, Mitchells, and Lightnings were out again in daylight yesterday to finish off the job. This they did in no uncertain terms and in the words of the communiqué, "This closes the combat."

Thus ends the greatest destruction of Japanese planes in the Southwest Pacific war.

Yesterday's raid was not in such great force as the one Aug. 17, but there was sufficient to complete the almost total destruction of 225 planes—only 10 of the original concentration are as yet unac-

Continued on Page 14, Column 7

Navy Finds Noises, Believed U-Boats, Are 'Talking' Fish

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Fish "talk" won't be confused with the hum of enemy submarine propellers any more, thanks to the combined efforts of the Navy and the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service.

You didn't know fish talked? They do. What's more, they grunt, purr, drum, grind their teeth and make a lot of other sounds that cause underwater vibrations that have led navy men manning sensitive listening devices to suspect that an enemy submarine was lurking near.

Now the Navy, at a Beaufort, N. C., laboratory, has made recordings of this fish "talk" which sailors assigned to this service can learn to recognize.

Navy experts were most surprised at the toadfish. Its voice has the intensity of a steamboat whistle.

Other species studied included various members of the croaker family.

The croaker, most abundant commercial fish of the Chesapeake Bay region, makes such a loud noise when caught on a hook that it can be heard through at least 20 feet of water. It can also drum vigorously by a vibration of a band-like muscle against an air bladder.

Black drums, another member of the croaker family, drum so loudly fishermen compare the sound to heavy thumping on the bottom of their boats. They also make a grinding sound eating oyster shells with their extremely heavy teeth.

Adjourn Politics Till Spring? —Naïve Idea in Washington

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19—Almost everybody in Washington agrees it would be wise to adjourn politics until next spring, but who's going to begin?

"Not I," said Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Committee Chairman, when he charged President Roosevelt's last radio speech was a bid for the soldier vote in 1944.

"Not I," said President Roosevelt, when he replied to Mr. Spangler and said some persons would read politics into a speech about the moon because it would please a lot of young folks.

"Not I," said Vice-President Henry A. Wallace when he charged recently in Detroit that the reason President Roosevelt is so opposed by Big Business is the fact that "he stopped making Washington a way-station on the road to Wall Street." Today, Mr. Wallace said, his remarks against big corporations had been so interpreted he would like to have the opportunity to give an explanation before a representative group of business and industrial leaders such as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Byrnes' Suggestion

Into the midst of this fray, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes this week threw the suggestion the less political discussion before the fall of 1944, the better.

"The people of America," he declared, "are not concerned about party advantage or personal ambition."

Setting an example, Mr. Byrnes made about as nonpartisan a speech as possible at this juncture. He did not even place any blame for failure to close the $20,000,000,000 inflationary gap either on Congress or the President. He merely said: "we must drain off this excess purchasing power and 'we' have spent too much time talking about 'pay-as-you-go.'"

Will politicians adjourn politics as the result of Mr. Byrnes' plea?

"I will," said former Republican Presidential nominee Alf M. Landon, but "it takes two sides to adjourn politics." Besides, he said, the nation cannot let the New Deal use the war emergency as a cloak to stop "normal democratic processes."

Loyal Americans

"The more loyal an American a man is the more necessary he regards it to combat apparent efforts of a lot of behind-the-scenes theorists in Washington to stand our social and economic system on its head," he added.

"I will," said Senator Arthur H.

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Allied Army in India Posed Against Burma

By Gunther Stein
Chungking Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is visiting India as an accredited military writer

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 19—A rapidly expanding army in India awaits the order that will launch the major mainland and ground attack across Japanese-occupied Burma.

When that order will come may be one of the decisions to come out of the conference now going on in Quebec.

Meanwhile, the very fact of the presence of such an Army in India has achieved success in making a large-scale Japanese attack virtually impossible.

The armies who will respond when the order for attack comes include apparently 2,000,000 Indians, as well as British, American, and Chinese troops who are being toughened for the hardships of jungle fighting.

"One-Man" Units

Every area of virgin jungle in India is being utilized as a training ground for United Nations troops who are being thoroughly initiated into the hazards of primitive warfare where resourcefulness is often a weapon as important as the soldier's gun or bayonet.

Brig. Orde Wingate, British officer, summed it up when he told his men:

"What you will need more than anything else is character, initiative, guts, and independence." He went on to explain that jungle fighters must forget that they ever knew the conveniences of civilization and learn to depend solely upon their own resourcefulness.

"Consider the jungle your friend, not your enemy," he told his men, "and learn to use it. Realize that it provides a better concealment than is offered to most soldiers. Learn from the animals and jungle hunters. Be an all-around, single-man fighting unit."

British and American air attacks, carried out day after day on Japanese airdromes, ports and railways in Burma already have softened the approach for the ground forces. Even during the monsoons, these planes have managed to keep up the attack, though in lessened force, fighting their way through clouds, flood-like rains and tropical thunderstorms to reach their objectives.

Daily Offensive

Hardly a day has passed, since the monsoon season started in early summer, without the departure of planes for either the bombing, strafing or photographing of enemy positions. The American and British Air Forces have been functioning in smooth co-operation, ranging over practically the whole of Burma.

This continual offensive action on the part of the Air Forces has

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

No Break Evidenced In Japanese Morale

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 19

Japanese morale shows no signs of slackening, Brig. Gen. Pedro Augusto del Valle of the United States Marine Corps, who commanded the artillery forces on Guadalcanal, said today at a press conference.

He said the American soldier is a better fighting man than the Japanese, adding:

"It only takes the American soldier a few days to get used to the terrain and then he can beat the Jap under any conditions. Our boys found it was nonsense that the Japs were unbeatable in the jungle."

Italy:

American Warships Shell Two Towns

American warships, making their first attack on the Italian mainland, have shelled bridges and power installations at Gioia Tauro and Palmi, on the Gulf of Gioia, 20 miles north of captured Sicily, Allied headquarters announced.

Heavy ships were involved, the announcement said, and violent explosions were observed.

Palmi and Gioia Tauro are located on the western side of the mainland where the Gulf of Gioia makes a deep dent in the coast. Palmi is the larger municipality

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

TWA Executive Sees City As Postwar Air Center

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

American domestic air line operators who have had a taste of transoceanic flying to all the continents of the globe, carrying out wartime contracts for the Army, like it so well that they are determined to see that the current route pattern remains a postwar fact.

Capt. Otis F. Bryan, Vice-President in charge of war projects for Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., indicated these ambitions and particularized his remarks to state that Boston is destined to become a great world air harbor in the air commerce of the future. He added that Boston will be able to support more than one transcontinental air route.

Route Extensions

Speaking before the luncheon of the Aeronautic Association of Boston today at the Parker House, Captain Bryan declared that air line executives were "inflexibly opposed to any system of monopoly which would stifle the efforts of domestic operators to expand beyond the continental limits of the United States."

Captain Bryan's company, which assisted in flying President Roosevelt to the Casablanca conference with the Captain himself at the controls, has filed application with the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington to extend its route from Pittsburgh to Boston by way of Binghamton, N. Y.

In addition, TWA has also filed an application to extend its service from New York to Boston by way of New Haven, Conn., Worcester, Mass., and Providence, R. I. Hearings on the latter route application, for which eight other air operators have also filed applications, are scheduled to be conducted either in New York or Washington on Sept. 8.

The announced return by the Army of the 165 commercial planes it borrowed from American airlines in June, 1942, is believed in aeronautical circles to have increased the possibility of augmented and competitive air schedules between New York and Boston.

The Captain, whose company is one of a group of American air carriers which recently adopted a five-point policy on international postwar transportation, stated that he was not advocating a policy of cut-throat competition in transoceanic routes but rather for the right of all United States operators to bid for the world routes which agencies of this Government some day will approve.

"The airplane knows no barriers and cannot be confined within stated geographical limits if air transportation is to be brought to the full flower of development through the world," Captain Bryan said. "Regulation will be needed, of course, but nothing so restrictive as a monopoly, no matter what pretext is given, should be considered. There was no monopoly of American shipping, nor do I believe will there be one of international air transport because it is wholly unjustified and because it has no part in our system of free enterprise."

Again referring to Boston's future in the world air picture, Captain Bryan disclosed airplanes now flying across the Atlantic pass over Boston and that he himself has done so on several occasions.

Saving from Boston

"Once I made a calculation that showed I could have carried 1,200 more pounds of cargo had I originated my flight in Boston instead of New York because of the extra fuel required on the longer trip," he said.

Concerning Boston's domestic air role, Captain Bryan stated that in the three years that has elapsed since TWA filed its application to extend to Boston, the company's opinion has only been strengthened that it can provide a service that Boston needs.

He claimed a community of interest between Boston and cities now served by TWA. St. Louis, for instance, he said, on TWA's main route, is a primary market for leather and wool and both of these commodities figure most prominently in the industry of New England. The same community of interest can be said, he added, for Boston and Pittsburgh.

War Fund Council Is Headed By Cabot of Dover

The raising of war funds in Massachusetts this year will be coordinated under the management of Judge Charles C. Cabot of Dover, who has just been made President of the Massachusetts War Fund Council, according to announcement from Council headquarters today.

Judge Cabot served as head of the Greater Boston United War Fund last year.

The Council will function under the National War Fund's united effort to raise money for wartime and community needs. Fifty-four communities will co-operate in Greater Boston alone.

A native of Brookline, Judge Cabot is President of the Boston Dispensary, which is a member of the Community Fund, Secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, President of the Board of Trustees of Milton Academy, and a member of the State Committee on Public Safety.

He was named to the Superior Court Bench by Governor Saltonstall in March. He is Town Moderator of Dover, and was a private in the Marine Corps in World War I.

LOST AND FOUND
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All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

Fuel Oil Meeting Set for Monday

A conference on the fuel oil situation in Massachusetts will be held at the State House next Monday, it was announced today by President Jarvis Hunt of the State Senate and Speaker Rudolph F. King of the House of Representatives, chairman and vice chairman of the special committee studying rationing and allied problems.

The legislative committee has invited as conferees Mayor Tobin of Boston and Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Emergency State Conservator; G. R. Thorberg, Regional Petroleum Administrator for War; June C. Richdale, of the Governor's Committee on Public Safety; Clyde Morrill, of the Independent Oilmen's Association of New England; Fred Moore, of the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association of Massachusetts; and William S. Whalen of the Massachusetts Petroleum Industries Committee.

Representatives of the Office of Price Administration have also been invited and are expected to attend.

Smiling Occasion When Coast Guard Academy Is Destination

Official United States Coast Guard

Leaving Boston for Officers' Training

For once seabags feel light, as these five Coastguardsmen from the First Naval District get their orders to attend reserve officers' training course at the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn. Left to right, Hugh Morgan, Jr., Yeoman, first class, Wakefield; Pierce Graney, Yeoman, third class, Chicago; Clarence E. Carlow, Yeoman first class, Bloomfield, Nebraska; William F. Curran, Seaman, first class, Millis, Mass., and Robert C. Hardy, Yeoman, first class, Boston. Reading them their assignment is Ensign Joseph W. Hanley of Orange, N. J. In line with the Coast Guard's new policy of drawing officers from the enlisted ranks, these men have been selected to take the stiff three-month course which, if passed, will earn them ensign commissions.

Show 'Glads' Called Best In Ten Years

By Millicent Taylor
Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In both size and quality the gladiolus entries making up the twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the New England Gladiolus Society at Horticultural Hall are considered the best in 10 years, and are the surprise of seasoned "glad" growers, according to L. G. Bruggemann of Hingham, President of the Society.

"We expected a small show, right in the middle of the war, but look at the displays in these rooms!" he said, taking this reporter to one vantage point after another to see the rooms brilliant with color. Spikes have been sent from Canada, from several parts of New York State, and a specially large number from Connecticut and Maine, as well as from other parts of New England. Visitors are from distances, too. Gladiolus specialists came from five societies in Canada, and the president of the Utah Society, now a corporal in the Army, came up from the South on furlough.

Two Gold Medal Certificates were awarded in the large commercial display class. The judges in adding up the points found them only a share apart. Winners were Champlain View Gardens, Burlington, Vt., and Seabrook Nurseries, Seabrook, N. H. A Cultural Certificate was also awarded to Champlain Gardens. The Canadian Gladiolus Society's Silver Medal for the best collection of Canadian originations went to C. D. Fortnam, of Tyler Hills, Pa.

President Bruggemann was particularly pleased with the basket displays, he said. The Society had made a special effort to encourage the showing of baskets. "We went from no baskets a year ago to 19 this year," he remarked, pointing out a colorful display with some pride.

Wendell W. Wyman of Sharon was awarded the New England Gladiolus Society's Bronze Medal Certificate for the "Best basket of 25 spikes of one variety," the variety being the beautiful "White Gold."

A partial list of awards follows:

Gold Medal Certificate and Cultural Certificate to Champlain View Gardens, Burlington, Vt., for a display of gladioli.

Gold Medal Certificate to Seabrook Nurseries, Seabrook, N. H., for a display of gladioli.

Silver Medal Certificate to Dr. George O. Clark, "Challey," Newburyport, for a display of Dixie blueberries.

Silver Medal Certificate to Eugene N. Fischer, Sharon, for an educational exhibit showing the evolution of the gladiolus.

First-Class Certificate to Blueberry Dixie exhibited by Dr. George O. Clark.

Award of Merit to Seedling No. 39-4 (gladiolus) exhibited by William Schenetsky, Rockville, Conn. Seedling No. 372716 (gladiolus) exhibited by Champlain View Gardens, Burlington, Vt.

Vote of Commendation to Seedling No. 39-02 salmon color (gladiolus) exhibited by P. Barrett, Verdun, Quebec, Canada. To Seedling No. 379 Riley (gladiolus) exhibited by C. D. Fortnam, Tyler Hill, Penn.

Vote of Thanks to Dr. George O. Clark for an exhibit of Clematis Heracleaefolia.

Special Prizes to Fenway Victory Gardens (Mrs. G. Rein, Boston) for Victory Garden products. To Thomas L. Galvin, Salem, for a display of dahlias.

Displays—150 square feet or more, arranged for artistic effect: Champlain View Gardens, Burlington, Vt., Elmer E. Gove, proprietor, Gold Medal Certificate.

Gold Medal Certificate—Seabrook Nurseries, Mrs. Mabel Rowe, proprietor, Seabrook, N. H.

Silver Medal Certificate—Pasquale Vassaturo, Medfield.

Silver Medal Certificate—Flying Cloud Farms, Mrs. Banecroft Winsor, New Bedford; Mrs. Walter Moseley.

Championship Vase—Burgess Perpetual Trophy for best three-spike entry in entire show; won by James Milo, Plainville, Conn., with Vista Bonita variety.

Best Amateur Entry in Color Classes—The George L. Hunt Trophy; won by C. D. Fortnam, Tyler Hill, Penn., with Rewi Paltu variety.

Best Novice Entry—The Peter Robertson Trophy; won by Gabriel Cotter, Taunton, with Corona variety.

Boys and Girls Sweepstakes—The Alvin Kark Trophy; won by Miss Frances Everett, Chelmsford.

Best collection of 25 varieties, one spike of each, shown separately, 1st N. E. G. S. Gold Medal Certificate won by Pasquale Vassaturo, Medfield; 2d, N. E. G. S. Silver Medal Certificate won by Arthur A. Arenius, Longmeadow.

Best collection of 8 new varieties introduced into commerce 1940-43, the Banecroft Winsor Memorial Trophy won by C. D. Fortnam, Tyler Hill, Penn.

Best collection of 5 New England originations, 1st prize awarded by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, won by Pasquale Vassaturo, Medfield.

Best basket of 25 spikes, one variety, N. E. G. S. Bronze Medal Certificate won by Wendell W. Wyman, Sharon, variety, "White Gold"; 2d prize won by William O. Causer, South Lincoln, variety, "Picardy."

First New England Veteran Given Rehabilitation Course

The first young war veteran in New England to be given a college course by the Government to compensate for his disability is John L. Preston of Somerville, it was announced here today. The survivor of the Japs' bombardment of Manila has been signed up for four years at Northeastern University.

The next lad to come in for rehabilitation will be Walter Silverwatch of Lawrence. In the Air Corps of the Army, he was injured at Pearl Harbor. He will take a complete course at the New England Aircraft School in East Boston. He goes in next Monday.

"We have also nine men ready for the opening of the colleges next month," Harold E. Kiley, in charge of the Vocational Rehabilitation Office of the Veterans' Administration for Massachusetts, reported here today.

Choices Are Varied

"A few who are interested in accounting are going to the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance in Boston, others to Boston University's College of Business Administration, one to Boston College's Graduate School of Social Work, another to Tufts College of Engineering, and so on.

"We have six or seven more pending for going into various plants. Many more are in sight.

"Preston is the first boy entered in training for anything in this region and in fact in a great many states. All these boys are entitled to vocational rehabilitation for the purpose of restoring the employability they lost by a service-incurred disability. The Government's program is practically the same as that offered following the last war. The disability must have been incurred after Dec. 6, 1941, the day before Pearl Harbor.

All at Government Expense

"The Government provides the books, tuition, and raw material supplies, and gives a minimum training allowance of $80 a month for the single man and $90 for the married.

"We train men in all-around skills, so as to develop the boys into thoroughly skilled workers in the trades or into professional men. The courses may not exceed four years, and may be briefer. But training in any single skill, such as that of welding, is not permitted. We can't touch short training, because that would not be rehabilitation. Our courses correspond more to the apprentice training of big plants which takes several years or more, with the design of developing men in every skill involved in an occupation.

"For many of these lads, the Government is opening the opportunity of a lifetime. If their disability had not occurred, they would return to civil life after the war without any particular training. Now they will be given the best of schooling, which most of them could not ordinarily afford.

"Not all to whom these courses are open will be able to take them, for economic reasons largely, but we expect a great many to."

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," "V," and "W" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "X" on Aug. 22; Stamp "Y," Aug. 29; stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These will all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" become valid Sept. 1 and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Nov. 1. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Gasoline dealers will be prohibited after Sept. 1 from accepting old style B and C gasoline ration coupon books. Car owners still holding the old-style books should exchange them for new sheets of coupons between Aug. 23 and Sept. 1.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Pay Increases In Two States To Thousands

Wage raises for employees of three Massachusetts and two Connecticut plants have been approved by the New England War Labor Board, it announced at its headquarters in Boston today.

The pay boosts are:

Trimont Manufacturing Company, Roxbury, Mass.; 252 employees; 7½-cent an hour general increase to all male production and maintenance workers and a 5-cent an hour increase to women on the basis of brackets of sound and tested rates established by the Board for these classifications in the Greater Boston area.

Greenfield Tap & Die Corporation, Greenfield, Mass.; 3,500 employees; a 9-cent an hour bonus payment to employees on the third shift and increase to 55 cents an hour in the minimum rate for women workers.

Standard Electric Time Company, Springfield, Mass.; 175 employees affected; general wage increase of 10 cents an hour which will be applied to the maximum and minimum rates of each job classification. The Board also approved increases in the hiring and step-up rate.

American Screw Company, Providence, R. I.; 1,300 employees affected; 5 per cent general increase, retroactive to Jan. 1, to all hourly rate production workers on the basis of sound and tested rates established by the Board for those classifications in the Providence area. At the request of the company, the Board also approved a general wage adjustment of 5 per cent for all office workers, retroactive to Jan. 1 for the purpose of preventing an intra-plant inequality.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.; 291 employees affected; 5-cent an hour general increase, retroactive to Mar. 1, on the grounds of substandard earnings and intra-plant inequities; increase in starting rate for women from 40 to 45 cents an hour and for men from 55 to 60 cents an hour.

Union Wins at Tufts

Maintenance employees of Tufts College have voted 48 to 25 for a union, it is announced at the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission, which conducted the election.

Still Bent on Engineering

By a Staff Photographer

Ambition Unquenched After War Service

First of the Army boys to get special training in New England to make up for a disability incurred while in the service, John L. Preston (right) today talked over his four-year engineering course at Northeastern University with President Carl S. Ell.

Men to 'Crash' Wellesley —Navy Classes on Oct. 1

War Activities in New England

Men will invade Wellesley College as students for the first time in the 73-year history of the women's institution, announced the First Naval District today in disclosing that a Supply Corps School is to open there about Oct. 1.

As the first group of uniformed personnel to take up residence and study on the suburban campus, the school has been set up because of an urgent necessity of expanding training facilities, it was explained.

The Navy Department obtained the co-operation of Wellesley College authorities, who agreed to set aside a portion of the college's facilities for the Navy's use. Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, commander of the Navy's WAVES, is on leave from her post as president of Wellesley.

Two hundred male Supply Corps officers will attend the first class. The number will be doubled at a later date, the District said.

According to present plans, the student officers will be quartered in Cazenove and Pomeroy dormitories. It is expected they will eat their meals in Alumnae Hall.

Efficiency at Sea

Fighting ships equipped with new General Electric steam turbines are now using 25 to 40 per cent less fuel, according to H. A. Winne, G. E. Vice-President in charge of engineering.

In a statement given to local workers, Mr. Winne pointed out that the saving is in comparison with the same types of vessels used in World War I.

"When you remember that a ship must carry its own fuel," he said, "you readily can see that this decreased fuel consumption means that either the ship can have a much greater cruising radius with the same amount of fuel oil, or the size and weight of the oil tanks may be decreased, permitting the addition of more armor or guns without increasing the over-all weight of the ship."

'DE' Greenwood

The destroyer-escort vessel being launched Saturday at Fore River will be named in honor of Lieut. (jg) Frank Greenwood of Methuen, who was killed in action in the Atlantic area last Nov. 12, it was announced today by the Bethlehem Steel Company.

The hero's mother, Mrs. Harry Greenwood, has accepted the invitation to sponsor the ship.

Wacs Entrain

Bound for basic training at Fort Oglethorpe, 15 new Wacs will entrain tonight at the South Station, announced the First Service Command today.

Navy Chaplains

Three New Englanders were among the 30 members of the class which graduated this week from the Navy's Training School for Chaplains at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. They were Thomas F. Sennott and John J. Sheehan of Malden and Luther A. Patton of Pittsfield. Three Navy specialists, to serve as chaplain helpers, also were graduated, the Navy announced.

Legion of Valor

The Army and Navy Legion of Valor will hold its fifty-third National Reunion and Convention on Sept. 11 and 12 at New Haven, bringing together those who have received the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, or the Navy Cross.

Pickle Works at War

The Army's Chemical Warfare Service had a problem—coating certain types of bombs in preservative solution—and the R and S Pickle Works of Boston had the answer. So in 72 hours, transformation of production facilities was accomplished, and the workers are now all-out "pickling bombs," according to Albert Rosoff, General Manager.

Guidance Workshop

The high school as a source of manpower leads the list of discussion topics announced today for the State's first Guidance and Placement Workshop, set for Aug. 30 through Sept. 3, at the Massachusetts School of Art.

Some 75 educators will study the subjects in connection with the "State's Pupil War Inventory Plan," according to the State Department of Education, which is sponsoring the conference.

The plan as a war and postwar guidance and placement program, occupational training during the war, educational planning, wartime employment, placement problems, and a community postwar program are other topics to be discussed.

Civil Liberties Union Protests War Vets' Stand on Japanese

Treatment of American citizens of Japanese descent as aliens was protested today by the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts in a vigorous comment on the resolution adopted by the United Spanish War Veterans opposing the return of any interned "Japanese" to the Pacific Coast until after the war.

The veterans, meeting in Boston for their forty-fifth national encampment, adopted this resolve unanimously "because of the constant threat by Japan of invading the United States," and also indorsed a resolution urging the retention for five years after the war of the current United States immigration restrictions, to 150,000 aliens annually.

Warning that the rights and privileges of all American citizens must be protected if they are to have any meaning, the Civil Liberties Union, through its executive secretary, Miss Mary S. Sanger, scored the penalties imposed upon citizens and individuals whose parents were not born in the United States.

"Such a suggestion smacks too much of Hitler's Germany," the Union said, and then went on to comment favorably on the successful policy of the War Relations Authority in allowing American-born citizens of Japanese descent to engage in needed employment outside the relocation centers once their records have been cleared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The five-day convention ended today with the installation of Guy A. Boyle of Indianapolis, Ind., as National Commander in Chief, and J. Morgan Galbreth of Los Angeles, Calif., as Senior Vice-Commander of the U. S. W. V. The 951 delegates, including seven affiliated organizations, picked Denver, Colo., as the site of the 1945 encampment.

The anticipated close race for the office of Junior Vice-Commander in Chief did not develop, however, as Halsey B. Leavitt of North Carolina, a one-time newspaper correspondent, won with 492 votes as compared with 185 ballots cast for his only opponent, William A. Dawkins of Brooklyn, N. Y. The office is third in line for National Commander in Chief.

Other resolutions adopted included one which found the Spanish War Veterans shying away from a tieup with similar organizations in a demand for increased pensions commensurate with the wartime rise of cost of living.

The delegates were unanimous in their approval of a resolve recommending the increased allowances, but after hectic discussion voted down an earlier resolution which favored obtaining the same increased benefits for the Spanish War veterans as those being given other war veterans because of the cost of living.

They unanimously approved resolutions recommending immediate settlement of all labor disputes, the naming of American warships for heroes of the Spanish-American War who have been accorded the Congressional Medal of Honor, and the safeguarding of U. S. W. V. "preferences and privileges" in face of an anticipated postwar paring of governmental personnel.

The Auxiliary, meeting at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, elected a slate of national officers that included Mrs. Hattie B. Trazenfeld of Philadelphia, President; Mrs. Bertha M. Finke of St. Louis, Mo., Senior Vice-President; Mrs. Nora V. Eveleth of Malden, Junior Vice-President, the latter office leading to the presidency in 1945.

Mrs. Trazenfeld told reporters she planned to form a new War Service Committee to entertain servicemen in camps throughout the nation. Plans are also being studied, she said, for the expansion of the Auxiliary's child welfare and hospitalization program for the war wounded.

Salvation Army In All War Zones

Quietly but actively, the Salvation Army is taking its part in this war as it has done in others. Experienced field supervisors are now with the United Nations forces in Sicily and North Africa, ministering to the comfort of the invading troops.

Col. Richard F. Stretton, chief executive of the Salvation Army in New England, says, "Some of the Army's best trained men and women are now in Sicily, as they were in New Guinea, in Iceland, in Gaudalcanal and Africa, and our people in various countries are increasing their program in each war sector as more Americans arrive."

Scores of letters, Colonel Stretton says, are being received from the soldiers expressing appreciation of the work done in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Cool

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cool tonight and Friday forenoon, light winds becoming gentle Friday forenoon.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Continued cool tonight and Friday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:31 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Friday, 3:18 a. m.; height, 10.7 feet.

"Cinnamon!"

Made by Bladas, purveyors of quality spices for 116 years. So it must be good. Costs less, too.

Juvenile Crime Prevention Studied by Police Chiefs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT —By far the most important subject at the fiftieth annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police here recently was the effect of the war on social standards. Eight hundred police officials were in attendance.

Speaking on this subject with the authority of many years as a juvenile court judge in Memphis, Tenn., Camille Kelley offered a five-point program. It embodies these recommendations:

1. The organization of citizens' committees to guide youth and promote its welfare.
2. The establishment of youth-guidance programs "on a par with public health."
3. The use of policewomen shoulder to shoulder with policemen to help solve problems dealing with girls.
4. The setting up of juvenile courts in all cities capable of supporting them.
5. Providing mental and physical examinations for all juvenile cases, with special psychological investigations.

Col. Eugene T. Weatherly, chief of police at Cincinnati, reported that he had found that boys' clubs provided one of the best ways of combating juvenile deliquency.

"By providing an opportunity for underprivileged boys to do the things all normal boys should do, these clubs close the door on crime," Colonel Weatherly said.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, also accented the youth problem.

"Last year the number of persons under voting age who were arrested and fingerprinted reached alarming proportions," Mr. Hoover said. "Today the situation is worse. The tragedy revealed by our latest survey is found in the fact that the arrest of boys and girls 17 years of age increased 17.7 per cent. . . . It is tragic that so many lives are ruined which could be useful—simply because right influences were not present at the right time."

On the good side of the ledger, the F. B. I. chief reported that, despite losses of police personnel as high as 60 per cent, more crimes were cleared by arrest last year than in any previous year. He urged police to see to it that "when our men in khaki return after having won their war they will find that we have not lost ours."

Pointing out that the Association was setting a fine example in international co-operation, Mr. Hoover reported that despite wartime restrictions 42 foreign countries and territorial possessions of the United States had traded fingerprint data during the year. He revealed that there were now 72,000,000 fingerprints in the F. B. I. files.

Charles P. Taft, director of the Office of Community War Services, Federal Security Agency, urged the police chiefs to redouble their efforts to wipe out juvenile delinquency. Citing Children's Bureau figures showing that girls' offenses had increased 31 per cent and boys' offenses 8 per cent in 1942, he told the police chiefs that investigation would show that in most cases there were not enough amusement and recreation facilities for youth.

Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., President of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, though dealing mainly with law enforcement in the postwar, world, also dwelt upon the subject of juvenile delinquency.

He suggested that if the United States is to help in policing the world after the war, it must obviously set an example by obedience to law within our own country. He pointed out that the growing child delinquency was one of the things standing in the way of future law and order in the United States.

Mr. Firestone told the police chiefs that an important part of their work in the postwar world would be traffic control of the air, as well as better supervision of streets and highways.

As for travel on land, Mr. Firestone, in a careful discussion of the subject of electronics, pictured a wonder world of automobile travel, with the amazing power of radio waves being used to make automobile accidents practically impossible.

As the final business of the conference, the police chiefs moved Michael F. Morrissey, former chief of police at Indianapolis and now with the FSA, into the president's chair, succeeding Joseph T. Owens, chief at Rome, N. Y.

Motions of thanks went to President Avila Camacho, of Mexico, and John H. Witherspoon, Detroit Police Commissioner, for their co-operation in the convention, which was described as the most successful of the Association's history.

Helps 'Friendly Enemy' Fight Hostile One

Wide World

Seminoles Admire Marine Brave

Seminole Indian women inspect and admire the spick-and-span new Marine uniform of Howard Tiger, first member of the tribe to enlist in Uncle Sam's armed forces. The Seminoles never have signed a peace treaty with the United States, so the young brave, technically, is joining the army of a hostile nation.

Quezon Urges His People To Trust the U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—If any man in the Philippines takes seriously the promise of Japan to make the islands independent, he should examine the Nipponese pattern for "independence" in Korea, in Manchuria, and the occupied provinces of China.

That was the message broadcast to his people today by Filipino President Manuel L. Quezon, marking his birthday—the second such anniversary he has spent far-removed from his enemy-held capital.

Independence will come to the Philippines, and "the time of redemption is not far off," said President Quezon, but the broadcast emphasized that it is to the United States and the United Nations that the islands must look for true freedom.

Of President Roosevelt's broadcast of last week pledging establishment of the Philippine Republic with the defeat of Japan, President Quezon said:

"President Roosevelt makes no promises lightly. He spoke with the power and might of the strongest nation on earth, standing behind every word he said. . . .

"The speech of President Roosevelt is the best gift that you and I can receive on this anniversary of my birthday . . . my last word to you today is to keep your faith in President Roosevelt and the American people."

President Quezon received a birthday message from Gen. Douglas MacArthur which, asking God's blessings, added "May he preserve you for that coming great birthday of the Philippine Republic."

The Quezon family spent the day at their summer residence at Saranac Lake, N. Y. The President's message to the Philippines was short-waved from San Francisco.

German Debt Also Climbs

The German national debt was increasing at the rate of four billion marks a month in 1942.

German War Prisoners in U. S. Get Facts on Hitler and War

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—German war prisoners in United States camps are reading facts about the Nazi Party, Hitler, and the democracies for the first time in a German-language newspaper, Rudolf Katz, editor of the publication, disclosed today.

The paper, the Neue Volks-Zeitung, a 60-year-old weekly published in New York, was approved as prison camp literature by the War Department this month, and over 1,000 issues have been distributed weekly to about 30 camps, Mr. Katz said. The newspaper, he added, was not censored for the prisoners.

Letters received from prisoner-readers showed, the editor said, that stories about the U-boat setbacks and the Italian situation aroused their keenest interest. The prisoners may read the paper in their libraries, purchase it at the canteen, or personally subscribe.

"This gives Nazi prisoners their first opportunity in a decade to read about democracy and the world situation unbiased by hatred and propaganda," said Mr. Katz, a naturalized American who escaped from the Nazi Gestapo and Germany in 1933. A former member of the German Social Democratic Party, Mr. Katz was President of the City Council of Altona when he fled his country.

In a special article directed to the prisoners in the first issue to reach the camps, the editorial staff explained the paper was not published especially for them.

"You will find, on the other hand, that we are seriously concerned to give you a straight account of things that have happened during the past 10 years," continued the author of the editorial, Gerhart H. Seger, former Social Democrat member of the Reichstag who spent nine months in a German concentration camp.

"In our pages you will find not only articles and news about Germany and Europe but also material about the U. S.—just as you would in any other American paper," the editorial said. "Many of these articles will astonish you for they will be critical of our country and of our Government. But in this you will find precisely the mark of difference between a democracy and a dictatorship."

Puerto Rico Bottle Plant Seen as Crack in Monopoly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—The first visible crack in the Hartford Glass Empire has appeared with the signing of contracts by the Puerto Rico Glass Corporation for the establishment of a bottle-making plant here. The crack was started by the TNEC reports of 1938, but it has been recently lengthened by the combined pressure of Federal Court action and Puerto Rico's war-aggravated economic crisis.

Teodoro Moscoso, Jr., head of the Development Company, founded by the Insular Government to promote industry, explains the latest phase of the situation by saying that "we just happened to get to Hartford as it was on its way to the Supreme Court for violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act." Hartford Empire has been found guilty by the Federal District Court of Northwestern Ohio and is now appealing.

The important fact for Puerto Rico and perhaps for the future of bottle-making in the United States is that the Empire has for the first time leased its all-important feeding machine without requiring the customary strait jacket of restrictions. Unlike all licensees in the past, the Puerto Rico Glass Corporation will pay no royalties, will manufacture whatever bottles it likes in whatever quantity it sees fit to sell wherever it can.

Thus, a company charged with being a great private monopoly makes its first major concession to a government sponsored enterprise.

"All we have to do is to pay a very high license fee," says Mr. Moscoso.

Bottle-making was chosen as a basic effort in the new industrial program for several reasons: (1) Puerto Rico, otherwise poor in natural resources, does produce 90 per cent of the raw materials for making glass; (2) 50,000 tons of shipping a year now needed to supply the island's bottle needs can be cut to the 5,760 tons of soda ash, the only ingredient not available here; (3) the rum industry, which paid $18,000,000—50 per cent of the General Fund—in taxes last year will provide a basic market; (4) shipping shortages are creating an increased need for bottles for fruit and vegetable packing, milk deliveries, and pharmaceuticals.

These facts so impressed officials in Washington that WPB Chief Donald M. Nelson received indorsing letters from President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Senator Robert A. Taft, (R) of Ohio, and Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico. Senator Taft, who had been investigating Puerto Rican conditions not long before, wrote: "I have never been very strong for government-supported industry, but the situation in Puerto Rico is such that I believe the government has a proper function in promoting the development of new industry."

The Glass Corporation is capitalized at $2,500,000. The Development Company owns $500,000 worth of "A" common stock, will sell $400,000 worth of "B" common stock to private investors, and $1,600,000 worth of preferred stock to the general public. Mr. Moscoso says $100,000 worth of stock has already been sold.

Meanwhile, excavation has begun at the plant site, near here. Mr. Moscoso and his associates hope the building will be ready in December, 1943. A month later—the time it takes to heat a glass furnace—they expect to begin producing 395,000 gross of bottles a year, worth in excess of $3,000,000. The Virgin Islands and Dominican Republic are regarded as potential markets for the bottles Puerto Rico does not use.

The Glass Corporation will employ 200 people in its plant and another 800 in supporting functions such as obtaining and transporting the raw materials. On the theory that "one industry begets another," Mr. Moscoso sees the glass industry as a stimulus to enterprises that collect paper waste for carton making, make bottle caps, soda ash, soap, and textiles.

The bottle plant is one of several industries with which Mr. Moscoso and his associates hope in time to help alleviate the economic distress of a people whom the sugar industry—the island's economic mainstay—cannot support.

The Development Company is sponsoring a bamboo handcraft industry, has started an experimental pottery plant, and is looking into the production of food yeast from molasses. The Company undertakes the jobs of production and of "developing and experimenting with techniques" for private entrepreneurs.

Admittedly, the industrial program has so far not even begun to solve their problem for upwards of 200,000 unemployed Puerto Ricans. But Mr. Moscoso is hopeful. He thinks the island can be industrialized and made self-supporting—"though it will probably take 50 years."

1944 G. O. P. Nominee Poll Led by Dewey

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP)—James S. Kemper, insurance executive who is conducting a poll among delegates to the 1940 Republican National Convention to ascertain their choices for a 1944 nominee, reported yesterday that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York was in the lead.

Mr. Kemper said that Gen. Douglas MacArthur ran neck-and-neck with Gov. Dewey in early returns but that Governor Dewey moved out in front in later tabulations. He also said that Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, was favored by many who had written him.

However, he said the poll still was incomplete and that replies now coming in may alter the "picture" somewhat. He disclosed no figures but said he expected to make them public after the latest returns were tabulated within the next few days.

Among those mentioned in the poll—besides Dewey, MacArthur and Taft—were Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Gov. Wight H. Green of Illinois, former President Herbert Hoover, Alf M. Landon, the 1936 nominee, Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, former Gov. Harold Stassen of Minnesota, Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, Gov. Earl Warren of California, and Wendell Willkie, the 1940 standard bearer.

Mr. Kemper, President of the Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Company, was a delegate from Illinois to the Republican convention in Philadelphia in 1940. The convention had 1,000 delegates. Mr. Willkie was nominated on the sixth ballot.

World Trusteeship Is Seen Over Axis Areas in Africa

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—Some form of international trusteeship over former enemy territories in Africa was envisaged today by Henry S. Villard, a State Department official, who also asserted that "instant liberation" of colonial dependencies would bring chaos.

"Whatever the dispositions of the peace to come, it is unlikely in the extreme that the former enemy territories in Africa will come into the outright possession of any one power," Mr. Villard said in an address prepared for delivery at the Chautauqua Institute here.

His statement followed assertions of British officials in the House of Commons that not all of Libya would be restored to Italy after the war.

"It is improbable that the United States would alone accept jurisdiction or control over former enemy territory," Mr. Villard said. He advocated an "open door" trade policy to make raw materials accessible to all, thereby destroying "one of the fundamental excuses for conquest by force."

Assistant Chief of the State Department's Division of Near Eastern Affairs, Mr. Villard expressed what he termed "the standpoint of the American Government."

"Notwithstanding the astonishing, and probably Axis-inspired rumors which crop up from time to time, this Government—in keeping with its traditional policy throughout the world—has no designs on the colonial possessions of other nations and no desire to carve out for its exclusive benefit any portion of Africa," he said.

Earlier Printing Of 'Raven' Found

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Thomas Ollive Mabbott, associate professor of English at Hunter College, said Aug. 17 he had discovered evidence that Edgar Allan Poe's poem "The Raven," was published in a book several months earlier than heretofore thought.

Bibliographers had expressed belief the first book publication of "The Raven" was in Poe's own volume, "The Raven and Other 1845. Professor Mabbott said that Poems," published in November, it was published "at least two months, possibly five months earlier" in a nondescript and hitherto inconsequential book called, "A Plain System of Elocution."

Professor Mabbott said so far as he knew only four copies of the elocution textbook existed. He said Harvard and Brown Universities, the New York Public Library and British Museum had one copy each.

Collectors are reported to have paid as much as $1,000 for a copy of Poe's own volume.

Professor Mabbott said he was directed to the elocution textbook in the New York Library by an article he found in the September, 1845, issue of a literary magazine, "the Aristidean," mentioning that the poem was used in the textbook.

Army 'Gas' Consumption

A mechanized division of the U. S. Army requires 18,000 gallons of gasoline every hour it is on the move.

Women Leaders Oppose Equal Rights Amendment

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and 79 other woman leaders have signed a letter opposing the equal rights amendment pending in the United States Senate, Miss Elizabeth Magee, General Secretary of the National Consumers' League, announced Aug. 18.

Copies of the letter were mailed to every United States Senator and Representatitve, Miss Magee said in a statement. She termed the amendment a "gold brick that may glitter, but would hurt if it hit."

"We believe in equal rights for women," the opponents of the bill told Congressmen. "We oppose the so-called equal rights amendment because it disregards the fact that while men and women are equal in right, they are not identical in economic and social function or in physical capacity."

Miss Magee said other signers included Mrs. R. A. Angelo, President of the National Council of Catholic Women; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former Ambassador to Norway; Miss Freda Kirchwey, editor of the Nation, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran leader of the National American Women's Suffrage Association.

The legislation first was introduced in Congress in 1923, under sponsorship of the National Women's Party, she added, and was revised in May of this year by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

In its newest form, the amendment provides:

"Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex."

Asserting there was a possibility the revised amendment would be presented for passage at the next congressional session, Miss Magee declared "The women leaders of the nation who are for equal rights, but against the amendment, are opening a new front."

15,000 Aliens Arrested

More than 15,000 enemy aliens have been taken into custody by the Federal Bureau of Investigation since Pearl Harbor.

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Dr. Charles F. Kettering, Director of Research for General Motors, discusses new inventions and post-war thinking.

Week of Aug. 29—As Our Neighbors See Us.
Round Table Discussions by Norwegian, Chinese, Australian and South American representatives.

Week of Sept. 5—Inter-American Relations.
Prof. Arthur Whitaker, University of Pennsylvania, and James C. Rovensky, Vice-President Chase National Bank, Former Assistant Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, analyze some postwar problems soon facing our neighbors to the South.

These constructive radio programs are developed by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation in collaboration with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and distributed each week to radio stations to help enlighten public opinion on postwar topics.

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Planning Board Submits Boston Rebuilding Plan

Mayor Tobin today had on his desk a concrete plant for rebuilding Boston districts and preventing future disintegration in a bold effort to place the Hub City on a level of competitive equality with suburban sections which have been taking away both its residents and its industries.

The plan, submitted by the Boston Planning Board after months of extensive study of the processes of decentralization and urban blight, is accompanied by a proposed Urban Redevelopment Corporation Bill designed to encourage the investment of private capital in the rehabilitation of slum and substandard districts.

There is the further incentive of incorporating a program of rehabilitation within the City's "Master Plan for postwar opportunities" intended to make Boston a better place to live and work in from the standpoint of improved housing, traffic facilitation, lower taxes and assessments and many other factors hinging upon economies in government.

More Than Slum Clearance

Not only the reconditioning of rundown buildings that are still structurally sound but the replacement of entire neighborhoods too far gone to restore, with buildings constructed along modern lines in accordance with a well-worked-out program is contemplated by the Planning Board.

"Such rehabilitation," said the report, "can be efficient only if it is related to the conception of the entire City area, and treated as a responsibility of the City and its citizens. This is not merely a sketch for certain physical improvements but a record of a reasoned policy for permanent city procedure."

The Board thus made it plain that its purpose is something broader in scope than "slum clearance." Under the heading "blight" there is contemplated a complete readjustment of all Boston's residential communities ranging from slums to borderlike localities. There is clear recognition that both people and capital will continue to flee these blighted areas with a continuing loss of revenues to the City.

Selecting the so-called "New York Street Area" bounded in the South End by Washington, Mott, Dover and Albany Streets for an experimental area, the Planning Board proposed a large-scale improvement project there. All the land with utilities would be acquired and all the buildings which are expensive but mostly worthless to the project. Most of the buildings would be demolished and new ones constructed, preserving and using many of the existing streets. Rentals for the new buildings would be within the range of many of the present occupants.

At the present time the cost of the "New York Street Area" to the City in municipal services is figured at $301,228, compared with an income of $88,167.

Subsidy and Taxation Limits

This and similar projects would be controlled by a Redevelopment Corporation using private funds, but taking advantage of a subsidy possibly in the form of tax limitations. The subsidy would be the City's contribution to the improvement of its districts and the eventual return of civic prosperity and civic revenues.

Alternatives to this plan were proposed with higher rents to invite a complete turnover of inhabitants, of limitation of the project to repairs and improvements alone rather than reconstruction. Reconstruction of blighted areas cannot be performed without some form of subsidy, the Planning Board advised.

In conclusion, the planners explained that by population shifts from renovated districts into other low-rental areas, slum residents obtain no particular social benefits, the landlords in other low-rent areas profit by the movement and City expenses in the old, declining neighborhoods are raised proportionately. The net gain of rehabilitation for the City lies chiefly in the fact that low-standard localities are turned into attractive and livable communities, and growing civic decay is arrested.

In the long run the plan promised that decentralization of the Hub could be halted and the financial structure of the City saved from the tightening dragnet of depopulation and decadence of civic centers.

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NORTHEAST AIRLINES

Army Canteens Salvaged by the 'Balloon' Method

United States Army Signal Corps

Air Pressure Helps to Push Out the Dents

Applying air pressure to battered canteens, salvage workers at the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Edwards, Mass., are able to round them out to their former shape and apply patches if necessary. Left—First step in repairing canteens by fastening the water container to the air pressure hose. Center—The smaller dents are flattened out with a hammer after the larger dents have been blown out by air. Right—The canteen fully restored to service.

Walkins Goes Back To Old Police Job

After three years of court investigation and temporary loss of his position on the Boston Police Force on contempt of court charges, Lieut. Harold Walkins was today reinstated by Ulysses J. Lupien, State Civil Service Director, and awarded back pay from the day of his suspension July 30, 1940.

Action for reinstatement of the Lieutenant was made by Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty, following a hearing last week before the Civil Service Director attended by Mr. Timilty and Lieutenant Walkins.

Maternity Funds Soon Available

Funds for maternity care for wives of Massachusetts servicemen up to and including the rank of sergeant will soon be allowed, according to an announcement today by Valdo Getting, State Commissioner of Public Health.

This service will be made available, he said, as soon as the State's program for handling such cases has been approved by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. The service will cover all hospital expenditures and complete maternity services. Officers above the rank of sergeant may obtain this service for their wives if they can show a financial need, Mr. Getting said.

Crew of Rammed PT Boat 'Came Through' Sea Aflame

Continued from Page 1

the Harvard swimming team, swam out into Ferguson Passage, hoping to flag down PT boats going through on patrol. Ensign Ross did the same one other night. But they made no contacts.

On the afternoon of the fourth day, two natives found the survivors and carried to the PT base a message Lieutenant Kennedy crudely cut on a green coconut husk.

Chronological Story

Chronologically, Lieutenant Kennedy, Ensign Thom, and the crewmen told the story this way:

Four Japanese destroyers came down the Blackett Strait around the south coast of Kolombangara Island about 2:30 a. m., Aug. 2. In two phases of a confused engagement, the PT's claimed three hits and three probable hits on one of the enemy ships.

It was while the destroyers were returning, probably after delivering supplies and reinforcements near Japan's base at Vila, on Kolombangara, that the Japanese ship rammed Lieutenant Kennedy's boat. Ensign Ross and Lieutenant Kennedy saw the destroyer coming.

"At first I thought it was a PT," Lieutenant Kennedy said. "I think it was going at least 40 knots. As soon as I decided it was a destroyer, I turned to make a torpedo run.

But Lieutenant Kennedy, nicknamed "Shafty" by his mates, quickly realized the range was too short for the torpedo to charge and explode.

"The destroyer then turned straight for us," he said.

To Fast to Do Anything

"It all happened so fast there wasn't a chance to do a thing. The destroyer hit our starboard forward gun station and sliced right through. I was in the cockpit. I looked up and saw a red glow and streamlined stacks. Our tanks were ripped open and gas was flaming on the water about 20 yards away.

Machinist's Mates McMahon, Zinser, and Johnston and Gunner's Mate Harris had been spilled in the water, some on one side of the destroyer, some on the other. Ensign Thom swam out after Gunner's Mate Johnston. Ensign Ross went after Machinist's Mate Zinser.

Lieutenant Kennedy went out to get Machinist's Mate McMahon, who has been at the engine station and was knocked into the water in the midst of flaming gasoline.

"McMahon and I were about an hour getting back to the boat" (watertight bulkheads kept the bow afloat), Lieutenant Kennedy said. "There was a very strong current."

After getting Machinist's Mate McMahon aboard, Lieutenant Kennedy swam out again to get Gunner's Mate Harris.

The skipper and his men shouted and called for the two missing men but could get no response.

"We seemed to be drifting toward Kolombangara," Lieutenant Kennedy said. "We figured the Japs would be sure to get us in the morning but everybody was tired and we slept."

Current Shifts

Just before dawn the current changed to carry the survivors away from the Japanese-held coast. At about 2 p. m. Lieutenant Kennedy decided to abandon the bow section and try to reach a small island.

He swam to the island, towing Machinist's Mate McMahon. The others clung to a plank and swam in a group. It took about three hours to make it. The men stayed on this island until Wednesday when all coconuts on the island's two trees had been eaten.

Late that afternoon, they swam to a larger island, where there were plenty of coconuts.

"But it was tough at night on the boys who were hurt because of the rain and cold," Lieutenant Kennedy said. At night he put on a life belt and swam into Ferguson Passage to try to signal an expected PT boat.

One night, Ensign Thom said, "the current carried him out and he didn't get back to us until noon of the next day."

Two natives found the survivor group Thursday afternoon. On Saturday morning a large canoe loaded with natives brought food and a small kerosene stove and gave the men a real feed. That night the rescue boat guided by a native pilot went in the twisting passages to make contact with Lieutenant Kennedy on an outer island.

Lieut. Henry J. Brantingham, Fayetteville, Ark., a Philippine Islands PT-boat veteran, directed the rescue-boat mission. Lieut. (jg) Bill Liebenow, Fredericksburg, Va., was the rescue boat's skipper, and Lieut. (jg) John William Ruff, Chicago, was Executive Officer.

Hartford Area Housing Near Limit of Need

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19—For the first time since before Pearl Harbor there are signs that the supply of housing in the Hartford area has caught up with the demand. The Federal Housing Authority announced that priorities for privately financed rental housing are about to be exhausted, not only in Hartford, but throughout the State; and the announcement occasioned no dismay.

Housing authorities have reported a falling off in the demand for rentals in new projects that have been opened this summer. There may even be a surplus in some localities unless there is increased immigration of war workers.

War Manpower Commission officials have been saying, and continue to say, that Connecticut war factories require many thousand additional workers, but they add that there is now little chance that these can be recruited outside the State. In other words, people already in Connecticut and not now engaged in war work must be recruited for these jobs, and that means no increase in the demand for housing.

Chairman Berkeley Cox of the Hartford Housing Authority, in a talk to a luncheon club this week, said that there is no longer any need of additional Government-financed housing in this area, with the single exception of dormitory quarters for Negro men. Rooms for these workers, in private homes, are not available in sufficient numbers.

Mr. Cox went on to caution against any rush to subsidize more building after the war. The first problem then, he said, will be to dispose of war housing. Much of it is temporary and should be torn down and written off as part of the war cost, he said. The permanent housing he would prefer to see sold to private owners.

Night Store Openings

A movement to open retail stores at night so that war workers may have a chance to shop is spreading through Connecticut. New Britain, Bristol, Meriden, Manchester, and Willimantic, all industrial towns, are following the practice. Hartford retail merchants are considering a similar plan.

The Manpower Committee of the State War Council, recommending night opening of stores, argued that it is one effective way to reduce absenteeism in factories since workers now must take time from their day-shift jobs if essential shopping is to be done. The Committee recommended that food stores open one night each week and other stores open on a different night so that customers would have a better chance to make the rounds.

Night opening of banks has also been discussed, but not put into effect. In some stores customers have a chance to pay utility bills without special trips to the gas, telephone and electric company offices.

Gas-Ban's End Imperiled Again

Hopefulness about the lifting of the pleasure-driving ban on the East Coast seemed premature today as dire warnings issued from Washington.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, disclosed that gasoline stocks in this part of the country were "overdrawn" 22,700 barrels a day during last week. He predicted that, if this heavy drain continued, it would "obviously delay the time that more liberal supplies of gasoline can be made available for civilian use."

"We can supply only so much gasoline," said Mr. Davies, "and if gasoline is consumed at a rate in excess of our ability to move it in, it is conclusive that we are not accumulating the inventory required before a more liberal allotment can be made. There is no getting away from these physical facts."

Kenneth B. Backman, New England's Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, has agreed that the regulation forbidding pleasure driving is far less widely observed today than when it was first imposed. "It was an emergency measure," he explains, "and as time goes on it becomes less effective, that's all."

In the cities, however, enforcement of the ban was still going on. Hundreds of motorists found near Narragansett Park Race track in Pawtucket, R. I., during yesterday's meet, were ordered to appear before OPA, and Christopher Del Sesto, State OPA Director, said inspectors are continually at the track because rationing violations have persisted since the opening of the August race meet.

The American Automobile Association today demanded in a telegram to James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, why the promised report from his office on the petroleum situation had not been forthcoming before this.

"Motorists throughout the nation are greatly disappointed in failure of your report on gasoline and petroleum situation to appear in advance of the new rationing program," said the wire, which was signed by Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, Michigan, President of the A. A. A. It went on:

"Announcement of your study was made on July 14 and was accompanied by pledge that all facts not involving military secrecy would be made public. Subsequently it was widely stated in the press that no changes would be made in rationing program prior to your report. We fear failure to issue your report on situation may gravely endanger success of the entire new program.

"The American Automobile Association and its affiliated clubs have pressed for a thoroughgoing, impartial investigation, preferably headed by Bernard M. Baruch, and report on the whole problem. This request was made last May; the need for such a report is even more evident now than then. We believe investigation should cover such phases of the problem as production, supplies, transportation, rationing, imports, and the highly controversial issue of crude oil price in relation to production."

Connecticut River Dredging Approved

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19 (AP)—Army engineers have approved a plan to dredge the Connecticut River from Holyoke to Hartford to make the stream navigable for barge thansportation, at a cost of approximately $14,000,000, Congressman Charles R. Clason (R) has announced.

14-Day Air Attack Faced By Bostonian at Tobruk

Eleven months a prisoner of the Italians, Alexander McElwain of Boston and Cohasset, ambulance driver for the American Field Service, was in Boston today.

His experiences make a tale of valor and adventure and hardship which, while typical of what many Field Service workers are going through, show why the Axis cannot subdue their foes.

Mr. Elwain was with a detachment of Fighting French, French Foreign Legion and British gunners in the Western Desert when with woefully inadequate armament and supplies they put out of commission 35 of the 65 German tanks arrayed against them, and downed seven enemy planes. "They put up a magnificent fight," he told reporters today, "and no one can say that if they had had proper supplies right from the start they couldn't have done as well in France itself."

The tall, battle-worn Bostonian, who is still recuperating from a severe leg-wound, told of his capture at Bir Hakiem, about 15 miles south of Tobruk, in June, 1942.

"We were under 14 days of air bombardment," he explained, "with General Koenig of the Fighting French our commanding officer.

"It was German strategy at that time to step up an air raid day by day, so that by the 12th or 13th day there were thousands of shells dropping on us. Our supplies at last gave out and we decided to abandon camp. Because of the narrow passage we had to take through the mine fields, we developed a traffic jam, and the enemy heard us. It was about 10:30 that night.

"They dropped flares and discovered our position and then shelled us and raked our lines with machine gun fire."

Mr. McElwain was taken prisoner, among the rest, and because of his wound was sent to Naples aboard an Italian hospital ship. He was transferred to a concentration camp at Piacenza, where he remained until May, 1943.

Very little contact was permitted between the prisoners and the people of Piacenza, but Mr. McElwain said the Italian citizens seemed rather friendly than otherwise.

"The Germans had obviously stripped Italy of almost all its food and medical supplies," Mr. McElwain said today. "I am sure the Italians treated us as well as they could and that, poor as it was, our food was better than what the civilian population had."

The diet consisted entirely of boiled rice and macaroni, acorn-bark coffee, one roll a day of very gray bread, and vegetables which were the cast-off parts of other vegetables, such as the leaves and roots, usually not cooked. Mr. McElwain said he lost 50 pounds in weight while he was prisoner there.

Mr. McElwain arrived in New York last Saturday on the same ship with four other American Field Service workers: Holbrook Davis of Osterville, John Huntington of Boston, Fred Myers of Westwood, and Vincent Bowditch of Jamaica Plain.

Mr. McElwain served on the same ambulance with Stanley Kulak of Salem whose death under fire was reported last year. The latter was captured in the Bir Hakiem engagement with Mr. McElwain, but passed on later at the German Field Hospital. "He showed great courage always," Mr. McElwain said, "and he was a great credit to the work of the American Field Service in the Western Desert."

Mr. McElwain himself was awarded the Croix de Guerre for his services during the battle of France along the Amiens front.

Boston Ordnance District Salutes N. E. Industrialists

Ace industrialists of New England who have proved themselves to be leaders of the "men behind the men behind the guns" on the Sicilian and other fronts were complimented today by Brig. Gen. Burton C. Lewis, commanding the Boston Ordnance District.

While they may not have planned the battle strategy of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower or Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., the District's Advisory Committee of these leading manufacturers for many months "advised Army Ordnance on many of the intricate problems involved in manufacturing, storing, and maintaining vast quantities of materials, such as rifles, ammunition, big guns, tanks, and armored vehicles," General Lewis pointed out.

Members of the Committee are: Sidney W. Winslow, Jr., president of United Shoe Machinery Corporation, who is Committee Chairman; A. E. Anderson, president of Anderson Manufacturing Company, Boston; F. S. Blackall, president of Taft-Pierce Company, Woonsocket, R. I.; R. E. Flanders, president of Jones & Lamson Machinery Company, Springfield, Vt.; H. W. Higgins, president of Worcester Pressed Steel Company; J. B. Johnson, general manager of Bryant-Chucking Grinder Company, Springfield, Vt. H. D. Sharpe, president of Brown & Sharpe Company, Providence; John F. Tinsley, president of Crompton Knowles Loom Works, Worcester; E. E. Williams, treasurer of American Optical Company, Southbridge, and Col. C. H. Tenney of the Ordnance were delivered on time so that the Department.

The fact that enough weapons Sicilian assault was not delayed by ammunition problems was a tribute to the industry-ordnance team, "backbone of the Ordnance Department," General Lewis said.

"This phase of the problem of military supply, was licked a quarter-century ago by the establishment of the Ordnance Department's decentralized procurement system," General Lewis declared.

"Co-operation between military specialists and industrial experts is the foundation of that system. Bernard M. Baruch and other top-flight industrialists have helped develop it to a high peak of perfection."

Mr. Baruch is a member of the Advisory Committee to Maj.-Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Chief of Ordnance, Army Service Forces.

When the national emergency became intensified in 1938, the Ordnance District offices were expanded so that they were ready for all-out war production. When war came, the Ordnance Department had, ready for operation, an efficient system which was able to carry a gigantic $53,000,000,000 production load.

Each District office has a staff of industrial engineers which advises manufacturers, both large and small, concerning problems which arise in procurement of ordnance weapons.

With requisitions from Washington as a guide for military needs, the Ordnance Districts are free to negotiate contracts with local manufacturers. They can place contracts up to $5,000,000 without specific approval from Washington—a major factor in the elimination of red tape.

12 N. E. Soldiers Among Wounded

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The War Department today made public a list of 70 additional American soldiers wounded in action in the various theaters of war, including 12 New Englanders.

The wounded include:

North African Area Including Sicily

Massachusetts

Castriciano, Private John S.—Mrs. Josephine Castriciano, mother, South Boston.

Roberts, Private Raymond J.—Mrs. Mary Roberts, mother, Indian Orchard.

Pacific Area

Connecticut

Olender, Staff Sergeant Joseph P.—John Olender, uncle, East Hartford.

Pingal, Corp. Frederick J.—Mrs. Mary Pingal, mother, Willimantic.

Maine

Kinney, Private Charles W.—Mrs. Lulu M. Kinney, mother, Pembroke.

Richards, Private Philip T.—Mrs. John A. Richards, mother, Portland.

Sylvester, Pfc. Norman B.—Ralph C. Sylvester, father, Ashland.

Rhode Island

Mustard, Pfc. William C., Jr.—Mrs. Maslle C. Mustard, mother, Providence.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Charanian, Sergeant Sarkis—Charles Charanian, father, Hartford.

Kivney, Pfc. John J.—James Kivney, father, Hartford.

Petrizzo, Private John J.—Mrs. Carmella Mary Petrizzo, mother, Hartford.

Rhode Island

Miner, Pfc. Thurman E.—Mrs. Ruth Miner, mother, Westerly.

Standard Time in U. S.

Although the United States has used standard time since 1883, it was not enacted by Congress until March 19, 1918.

Boston Edison Company says ... always clean your washer after using to remove remaining soap and lint. Standing water can rust, stain and rot the parts.

Boston Edison Company

Coming *in the* WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION *of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR AUGUST 21, 1943

CANADA IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER
By Bruce Hutchison

The Dominion is gradually moving toward a Foreign Policy and the complete answer as to what direction it will take may not be long delayed. A Canadian journalist interprets the situation.

THE DISPLACED MILLIONS OF EUROPE
By E. Berg Holt

Discussion of the problem created by millions of displaced and homeless people in Europe who will be seeking transportation to their own country and people after the war.

THE ARMY HAS FOOD PROBLEMS TOO
By Bernice Stevens

The best is none to good when army marketing specialists go shopping for the servicemen, but they, like housewives at home, are learning to substitute fresh products for canned so that all possible processed foods may be set aside for overseas shipment.

COMPOSER IN UNIFORM
By Nicolas Slonimsky

The Coast Guard makes room for a noted composer—Vladimir Dukelsky, author of symphonic and chamber music, who as Vernon Duke, is known to millions as the composer of popular song hits

WHERE THE WAR CAN BE FORGOTTEN
By Leovitt F. Morris

The Travel Editor takes a trip to Mexico and brings back some of the gorgeous scenery in vivid description and color pictures.

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Monitor Newscast on National Hookup—Lithographs at Boston Museum

Mallory Browne To Be Guest On WNAC Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Talks: Mallory Browne, European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, will be the guest of Volney Hurd on his news program tonight, WNAC and FM, 8:15 p. m. Earlier in the evening, over WNAC, 7:15 p. m., Representative John W. McCormack will discuss "The Black Market."

Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, speaks tonight on "Germany Already Organizing for the Next War," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Forum: "Should the United States Give Up Its Foreign Air and Naval Bases After the War" will be discussed on America's Town Meeting of the Air. Jay Allen, author and foreign correspondent, will speak for the affirmative side, and William B. Ziff, aviation expert and military analyst, for the negative. In the absence of George V. Denny, Jr., Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, President of Chautauqua, will act as moderator, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Drama: March of Time returns to the air tonight, presenting its regular programs of dramatized news and interviews with people who make the news. Westbrook Van Voorhis continues as commentator and Donald Voorhees will conduct the orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m. A dramatization of how the marine division of "A Great Railroad at War," with its fleet of tugs and freighters, gathers essential materials for the war zones will be presented over WBZ-WBZA, 8:30 p. m.

Variety: A medley of Negro spirituals will be featured on Harmony Hall, with Wayne Van Dyne as soloist and Robert Trendler's Orchestra, MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m. Oscar Levant is guest on Bing Crosby's program, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m. Continuing on same station, at 9:30 p. m., William Bendix will visit Joan Davis and Jack Haley. Guest stars on Stage Door Canteen are Joan Blondell, Morton Downey, and Connie Haines, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Edgar Curtis
Conducting the Boston Symphony Chamber Concerts Sunday afternoon and Monday evening.

Volney Hurd Over Mutual On Saturday

The Christian Science Monitor's Radio News Program, with Volney Hurd as commentator, will be carried by a coast-to-coast group of Mutual Network Stations outside of New England on Saturday, Aug. 21, at 11 p. m., Eastern War Time. Earlier Saturday evening, the same program will be broadcast in New England over the Yankee Network, affiliated with the Mutual Broadcasting System, at 8:15 p. m.

Mr. Hurd normally gives his news commentary at 8:15 p. m. over Station WNAC, key station of the Yankee Network, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8:15 p. m.

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This news program, which Mr. Hurd bases on dispatches published in The Christian Science Monitor, is a veteran in the field of nation-wide and international audiences. Prior to the taking over of shortwave radiocasting facilities by the United States Government, at the time of the United Nations' invasion of Africa, Mr. Hurd's presentation of Monitor news was heard throughout the Americas and around the globe by the listeners of Station WRUL of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation.

For a number of years, Mr. Hurd's was the only voice of impartial news analysis to be heard by receivers of ordinary strength in Europe. It so happened that other American radio stations didn't reach Europe in sufficient strength to be easily heard. Mr. Hurd therefore became the unique source of unbiased news to those who could understand the English language in that large area.

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This program does not duplicate other news presentations. Mr. Hurd selects those elements of news analysis and interpretation, eye-witness accounts and inside information from the Monitor's international staff which are the particular contribution of this newspaper to the integration and clarification of the news.

To Give Organ Recital

Melville Smith, director of the Longy School of Music at Cambridge, will give a recital of early French organ music at Mount Holyoke College Sunday evening in Abbey Memorial Chapel. Mr. Smith is organist and choirmaster at Mount Holyoke this summer.

Maurice Seymour

Domestic Crisis in "Life With Father"

Vinnie is horrified to learn that Mr. Day has never been baptized. June Walker as Mrs. Day, Jackie Dimond and Donald Hastings as two of her sons.

Contemporary American Work Exhibited in Print Division

By Dorothy Adlow

A well-chosen group of lithographs is on exhibition in the Print Department at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. They are made by contemporary Americans and they relate to American life today.

Americans seem to have adopted the technique of lithography from its earliest usage. It lent itself to speedy performance and fulfilled a commercial need in a growing country which had little time or interest in the more searching and demanding art forms. Currier and Ives have become a landmark in art history.

The prints in this present display show changes in outlook and practice that have been engendered by the circumstances of modern life. Currier and Ives provided illustrations of everyday life, with dash, sentimentality, realism. While some of their pictures were designed by ranking artists, most of them were prepared by artisans furnishing a marketable pictorial merchandise. For the higher reaches of American imagination, we must look elsewhere.

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Lithography today reflects both emancipation and limitation. As a black-and-white medium that lends itself to realistic record it cannot hope to compete with the camera; that consideration has passed beyond the point of argumentation. There is no room or justification for prints that duplicate the camera impression. Consequently graphic artists who love the medium must work in a manner that lies outside the range of photography. The margin of difference is discernible in this museum display.

As to the liberation, it is inherent in art of today. The artist has relinquished the formalities that prevailed hitherto. He has shed the flourishes and conventions. His subject matter has broadened enormously. He depicts people of all classes. He portrays scenes of city life, rustic episodes, domestic moments; he composes views of nature in which topography is not the first consideration. And he sets forth to make his images not in visual likeness but with some characterizing twist, some accent in angularity or convolution. The modern artist has been forced out of the perilous groove of naturalism. He must exercise ingenuity in order to warrant his handiwork; he is forced into the mood of fancifulness and invention.

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In the lithographs of this display, we see how our graphic artists have profited by the initiative of Manet and Daumier, of Degas and Lautrec, Cézanne and Picasso. They are aware of their obligation to design, of the need of adjusting all the material to the general scheme of pattern. They are unafraid to distort forms, elongate limbs, thrust figures into zigzags. They amplify dimensions when they see fit, they schematize, they abstract. But nothing is done oppressively or exaggeratedly. The artificiality which often blights a studio painting is lacking.

Among the prints at the Museum are a group by Grant Wood. He depicted the months in a fashion common among medieval miniaturists. There are lithographs of December, February, and July, and each typifies the seasonal aspect prevailing in that month. Grant Wood, a profound student of nature, never aimed to match acre for acre what he saw. His neat, thrifty handling of crayon is apparent in these prints.

Raphael Soyer's "Protected" is a touching portrayal of a mother and child. Artists today deliberately avoid the softness and sentimentality which once seemed obligatory in this theme. Lawrence Beall Smith's "Skaters" delineates the figures of children with caricature accents. The tendency toward caricature is fairly common among lithographers who portray people in everyday episodes.

"Prize Stallions," by John Steuart Curry, gives full and fuller play to forms that seem to have impressed the artist with their colossal character as did the models of Picasso in one period of orientation. "Tap Dancer," by Carl Pickhardt, emphasizes the dramatic mood through an accentuation of the Toulouse-Lautrec manner. "White Pastures," by de Martelly, is richly plastic in drawing, and more than usually evasive of realistic details.

"The art of lithography reflects not only new tendencies in graphic and pictorial art, but also the viewpoint of the artist. He has become solemn, reflective and critical. When he represents people he is likely to apprehend them under strain, in a moment of dejection, or perhaps with a buffoonish expression. Artists in general seem to lack a feeling of security in modern economy, and they have not yet acquired a feeling of real adjustment in the social pattern. Graphic art especially seems to catch the temper of restlessness and discontent.

On the other hand, those craftsmen who are detached from the centers of human interest, who withdraw into the world of imagination, or take refuge in rustic isolation, seem free to invite their fancy and to hold forth, each a law unto himself. The range and diversity of the art of print making is exciting.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.6m)
3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orchestra.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Novatime."
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Home Folks Frolic.
5:30 p. m.—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Indiana Indigo.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Lawrence Welk's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—Adventure in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Cincinnati Reds baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Petite Musicale.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—Bob Trendler's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"U Tell 'Em Club."
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skylar, songs.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Tommy Reynolds' Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Neil Bondahu's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orch.; Songs.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 265 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut
Bridgeport—First and third Thursdays, 5 p. m., WICC, 600kc.
Hartford — Sundays, 8:45 a. m., WNBC, 1410kc.
Hartford—Sunday, August 22, 9:15 a. m., WORC, 1360kc.
New Haven — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WELI, 960kc.
New London—Second and fourth Thursdays, 9:15 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WATR, 1320kc.

Maine
Bangor—First Sundays, 1:30 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts
Boston—Tuesdays and Fridays, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 4 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25m), 15.35mc (19m).
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 9:30 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 2 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire
Keene — Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc.
Laconia — Fridays, 1:45 p. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 8:30 a. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island
Pawtucket — First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon; second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont
Burlington—Sundays, 2:45 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Rutland—Tuesday and Wednesday, August 24 and 25, 9 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.
Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave
Republic of Panama
Colon—Sundays, 2 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada
Ontario
Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursday, Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX, 6.07mc (49.4m).

Curtis to Conduct

The last pair of concerts but one in the Summer Series by principals of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be given, under the direction of Edgar Curtis, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, Sunday at 4:30, and in New England Mutual Hall, Monday, at 8:30.

In addition to orchestral numbers which Mr. Curtis will conduct, the Burgin String Quartet and Jesús María Sanromá will present the Piano Quintet by Shostakovitch.

Mr. Curtis will present Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl," Handel's Water Music, and the recently discovered early symphony of Haydn in B-flat major. The symphony has not been listed in the Breitkopf and Hartel catalogue on a supposition that two movements at least were composed by Michael Haydn. Hans Gal edited the symphony for publication in 1939 in the firm belief of its authenticity, a belief which Donald Tovey indorsed. The symphony is of ten minutes' duration.

News of the Stage

The engagement of Fred Stone as Grandpa Vanderhof in "You Can't Take It With You," at the Wilbur Theater, has been extended for two weeks, until Sept. 4.

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Glenda Farrell will appear next week at Brattle Hall in "Brief Moment," S. N. Behrman's comedy.

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In the cast will be Dean Norton, William Mendrek, Allan Tower, Louise Valery and Richard Hart. Mr. Mendrek has staged the comedy, and Andrew Mack has designed the single setting. There will be a matinee Saturday.

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Paul Small and Fred Finklehoffe will present "Laugh Time," a variety show starring Frank Fay, Ethel Waters, and Bert Wheeler, at the Shubert Theater, New York, on Sept. 8, after two months of performances in the Pacific Coast cities.

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Michael Myerburg will present "Star Dust," a new comedy by Walter Kerr, in Philadelphia on Sept. 7 with a cast including Rose King, Emil Boreo, Chick Chandler, Gloria Hallward, William McGuire and Gloria Saunders.

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Gloria Swanson is to head the cast in "Let Us Be Gay" at the Bucks County Playhouse performances at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, starting Aug. 23.

Christian Science Program Aug. 22

Mrs. Nora Schmitz will conduct a Christian Science program from radio Station WEAF, New York City, next Sunday, Aug. 22, at 8:30 a. m., E. W. T. The subject of the address is "True Rationing."

This is the third program in the 1943-1944 series that is being given through the co-operation of the National Broadcasting Company over Station WEAF, and is given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Christian Science Program For Friday, August 20

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—2:35 p. m.—Concert. TGWA. 9.69 meg., 31 m.
London—5:15 p. m.—"The Propaganda Front." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 6.11 meg., 48.4 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Songs. YV5RN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Bridgebuilders. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Chappell's Queen's Hall Light Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Polish-Czech Night at the Proms. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"The Snark Was a Boojum," by Owen Davis. Presented by Alex Yokel. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Only Girl," by Victor Herbert. Featuring Patti Pickens and Bob Simons. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Two tickets to London," Michele Morgan. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 6:30, 9:30.
Fenway—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery, Cesar Romero. (12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.
Keith Memorial—"Melody Parade," Mary Beth Hughes, Eddie Quillan. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 5:50, 8:50. "Behind the Rising Sun," Margo, Tom Neal, J. Carroll Naish. 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Special Preview; 2:30.
Kenmore—"Waterloo Bridge," Robert Taylor, Vivien Leigh. 2:45, 6, 9:25. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:15, 4:35, 8.
Majestic—"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 10:13 a. m., 2:02, 5:51, 9:40. "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Martha Raye, Jack Oakie. 12:01, 3:50, 7:39.
Metropolitan—"Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 10:13 a. m., 1:28, 4:53, 8:08. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:28 a. m., 2:43, 6:08, 9:23.
Modern—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston. 10:30, 2, 5:30, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague. 9:10 a. m., 12:40, 4:10, 7:50.
Orpheum—"The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 9:30 a. m., 12:47, 4:04, 7:11, 10:28. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 11:01 a. m., 3:18, 5:35, 8:46.
Paramount—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery, Cesar Romero. 9:35, a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5, 8:06.
RKO-Boston—"Falcon in Danger," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 10:51 a. m., 1:48, 4:45, 7:42, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:22, 6:19, 9:16.
Scollay—"Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.
South Station Theater—"Yesterday Is Over Your Shoulder," "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," "At the Stroke of Twelve," "Palla," "Lightning Strikes Twice," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
State—"The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 1:10, 4:15, 7:20, 10:25. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.
Telepix—"Port Benning," "The White House Dog," "Pittspatrick Tour," "California Junior Symphony," "Your Boy in the Army Air Force," "Catalina Island," "Digest of News," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"A Report from the Aleutians," 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:20, 8, 10:25. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:15.
Uptown—"All By Myself," Patric Knowles, Rosemary Lane. 1:30, 4:40, 7:55. "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 2:35, 5:55, 9:10.
Washington Street Olympia—"Background to Danger," George Raft, Sydney Greenstreet. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Spotlight Scandals," Billie Gilbert, Frank Fay. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:17.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. "Shantytown," Mary Lee, John Archer. 1:45, 7:30.
Allston: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck, Henry Fonda. "Thundering Trails," Three Mesquiteers.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter. "Saludos Amigos."
Regent: "Seven Sweethearts," Van Heflin, Kathryn Grayson. "Miss V from Moscow," Lola Lane.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Cabin in the Sky," Rochester, Ethel Waters. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders. 1:30, 6.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore.
Coolidge Corner: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarakich.
Cleveland Circle: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston. "Saludos Amigos." 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Fight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Red Ford. 2, 8.
University: "Bataan," Robert Taylor. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "All By Myself," Patric Knowles. 3:40, 6:55, 10:10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "King of the Cowboys," Roy Rogers. "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids.
Codman Square: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 1:30, 8.
Franklin: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibee. 1:30, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "American Empire," Richard Dix.
Park: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. "Chatterbox," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Mr Big," Gloria Jean. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda.
Hyde Park: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 1:30. Continuous from 2.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck, Maureen O'Hara. "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "China," Alan Ladd. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. 2:33, 5:44, 8:54.
Mystic: "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 2:03, 5:10, 8:17. "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 3:34, 6:21, 9:28.
Maplewood: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. 3:17, 9:17. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:50, 7:30.
Strand: "Flight for Freedom." 3:10, 8:15. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Guy Kibbee. 2:05, 7, 9:55.
Orpheum: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke, Henry Travers. 3:20, 9:05. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg, Tom Neal. 1:15, 6:05.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Mysterious Doctor," Eleanor Parker. 1:30, 6:45-11:15.
MEDFORD — Medford: "Varsity Show," Dick Powell, Priscilla Lane. "Ghosts on the Loose," East Side Kids. Continuous 1-11.
Fellsway: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Hi Buddy," Dick Foran.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters, Rochester. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan, Jean Rogers.
NATICK—Colonial: "Hangman Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. "Saludos Amigos." 1:45-7:45.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "Ladies' Day," Eddie Albert, Lupe Velez.
NEWTON—Paramount: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "All by Myself," Patric Knowles. "Behind Prison Walls," Alan Baxter. 2, 8.
Strand: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Capitol: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "The Mysterious Doctor," Eleanor Parker, John Loder.
Strand: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg.
Capitol: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camego: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "After Midnight with Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2:00, 7:53. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 3:32, 9:17.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "He's My Guy," Joan Davis, Dick Foran. "Dr. Renault's Secret," Lynn Roberts.
Coolidge: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "It's Up to Love," Gloria Jean.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell, George Murphy. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes, Macdonald Carey.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Bataan," Robert Taylor, Thomas Mitchell. "Ladies' Day," Eddie Albert, Lupe Velez.
WINCHESTER, Winchester: "Edge of Darkness," Ann Sheridan, Errol Flynn. "No Place for a Lady," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay.
WINTHROP — Winthrop: "Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. "Redhead From Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 2:30, 7:30.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 700 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves - Cincinnati Reds baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Musical Fantasy
3:30	Johnny Gart Trio	Studio Orch.; talks	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves - Cincinnati Reds baseball game	Gene Autry, Cowboy
3:45	B. Elliot, Song Shop	Studio Orch.; talks	"Right to Happiness"		Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Boston Braves - Cincinnati Reds baseball game	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch		Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
4:30	Women on Home Fr't	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves - Cincinnati Reds baseball game	Freddie Slack's Orch.
4:45	Treasury Parade	"The Sea Hound"; sk.	"Young Widder Brown"		Aircraft Warning Week
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	Chick Carter; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	Chisholm Trail: Music	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports
6:15	News Analysis	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30	On With the Show	A. Templeton, interview	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	Sports; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 B. Trout	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Or.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Gen. J. W. MacCormack	J. Ballinger, news; Taxes
7:30	"Easy Aces"; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Fred Brady, comedian;	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Religious program:
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	"You and the War"	Lu Lubin; Joe Di Rita	Fred Lang, news	speakers
8:00	Mary Astor; Mischa	Earl Godwin, news	"Blind Date"; orch.;	Petite Musicale	Jussi Bjoerling, songs;
8:15	Auer; Chas. Ruggles	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Arlene Francis, m. c.	Volney Hurd, news	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"A Great Railroad at	"Harmony Hall"; Bob	Negro Business Hour
8:45	Death Valley; News	"Should the U. S. Give	War"; Dramatization	Crendler's Orchestra	Irish Music
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	Up Its Foreign Naval &	Music Hall: Bing Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Saint-
9:15	teur Program	Air Bases After the War?	& Co.; Oscar Levant;	News Service	Saens: "Carnival of
9:30	Stage Door Canteen	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Joan Davis; Jack Haley;	"U Tell 'Em Club"; Tom	Animals"
9:45	Stage Door Canteen	Orchestra; Sportscast	orch.; William Bendix	Slater, m. c.	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Gary Moore; Jimmy Du-	Paul Sullivan, news	News Service
10:15	"The First Line"	Waltz Time	rante; Cugat's Orch.	Sports Interviews	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Dr. A. Loudon, talk	"Silver Nocturne"	"March of Time"; drama;	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Your World War II	"Silver Nocturne"	music; guests	Musical Roundup	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:00	News; News Analysis	News	News; Baseball scores;	News Service	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:15	Weather; music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Neil Bondshu's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra
11:30	Eyes of Air Force	Fishermen's Program	"Words at War"; "Last	So American Serenade;	Day's End; music
11:45	Serenade	Swing Shift Music; News	Days of Sevastopol"; dr.	Bob Stanley's Or.; tenor	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o 'the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; band,	News Service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Br'kfast Bandbox	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Shopping talk	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; variety	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss Inters	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Musical Yesterdays	Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Organ: vocalists	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Isabel Manning Hewson	Lora Lawton; sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Musical program	"The Open Door"; sk.	Organ Recital	L. Grossman
10:30	"Honeymoon Hill"	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate"; drama	Yankee House Party; va-	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Musical Poll of Hits	"A Woman of America"	riety show; orchestra	Mason"
11:00	"What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	"Kick-Conga!"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Music for You
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News	"Snow Village"; sketch	Happy Joe and Ralph	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Songs; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	News
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ music	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Round

American Warships Shell Italy—Japanese Raid on Vella Lavella Foiled

Continued from Page 1

and is nearer Messina than Gioia Tauro.

Previously, while the American Seventh Army was advancing along the northern coast of Sicily, United States warships frequently lent support by smashing enemy concentrations and installations ahead of the troops, but they never before had attacked the mainland of Italy.

British naval forces, however, have bombarded Italy on several occasions.

It was announced that military activity had simmered down to occasional exchanges of artillery fire across the strait near captured Messina.

The heavy toll inflicted upon Axis forces during their brief defense of Sicily was emphasized in headquarter announcements.

It was stated that the entire Italian Sixth Army was destroyed during the campaign, at least half of the soldiers donning civilian clothes and deserting, filtering back into the villages and hill areas of Sicily.

More than 130,000 Italians were captured, killed, or wounded.

Officers said the Germans lost two complete divisions, killed, wounded, or captured, and a large amount of heavy equipment, including an unstated number of 60-ton Tiger tanks, many of which were seized intact and were capable of being put into immediate operation.

This makes a total of five armies Italy has lost since the beginning of the war. The First, Fifth, and Tenth were destroyed during the African fighting. The Eighth disintegrated in Russia.

The Sixth Army originally was composed of two corps, comprising 300,000 men, with 1,700 guns and 150 tanks.

Appearance of the warships off the western edge of the Italian toe increased the heavy volume of fire already being poured into Italian communications and fixed installations by powerful armadas of Allied bombers.

Palmi, a town of some 11,000 population, lies amid olive groves half way up Monte Sant'Elia, which commands a view of the Calabrian coast and Sicily, a position that would be ideal for Axis artillery posts.

The town is 20 miles north of Reggio Calabria on the main coastal road used by Axis forces retreating after their defeat in Sicily. Gioia Tauro is on the same road about six miles farther north.

The Italian High Command said in a communiqué broadcast from Rome that German planes sank a 3,000-ton Allied ship and damaged five others totaling 100,000 tons at the Tunisian port of Bizerte, while "our torpedo-carrying planes attacked an enemy convoy near Bizerte."

South Pacific:

U. S. Navy Foils Raid on Vella Lavella

A Japanese attempt to land on newly conquered Vella Lavella Island on Aug. 18 was foiled.

The enemy forces were packed on possibly 20 to 30 large barges holding approximately 275 men each, indicating a force of 1,500 to 2,200 men, and not more than 300 of them were believed to have reached shore.

A headquarters spokesman at the South Pacific Command of Admiral William F. Halsey said that American planes spotted a Japanese force early in the day and a "light" United States task force surprised and intercepted them.

Four Japanese destroyers which were escorting the barges "took off for home," the spokesman said. United States warships engaged them for half an hour, seriously damaging two. One probably sank.

A third enemy destroyer was hit.

General MacArthur's headquarters said that most of the barges were destroyed. Some of the remaining barges were believed to have succeeded in landing on the northeast coast.

New British Guns Pass Sicilian Test

Recorded by CBS

London, Aug. 19

The British Radio last night announced details of two new medium guns used by British artillery units against the Axis in North Africa and Sicily.

"They are the 4.5 and the 5.5-inch, and each of them has surpassed the comparable German weapon," the BBC said.

"The 55-pound shell of the 4.5 gun is highly effective at ranges up to about 11 miles," the announcement continued. "The 5.5 can throw a 100-pound projectile with devastating effect at a maximum range of more than eight miles, exceeding its German counterpart by almost a mile."

The American force broke off its action against the Japanese destroyers to go after the enemy landing barges, crowded with troops.

The engagement took place in bright moonlight, with the Americans firing both torpedoes and shells.

The spokesman said there has been no ground action on Vella Lavella as yet, but that "there are unquestionably small groups of the Japanese on the island."

Meanwhile, Allied ground troops doggedly fighting the Japanese near Salamaua, the enemy's important supply and air base in New Guinea, succeeded in making some advances in the Tambu Bay sector.

Australian troops encircled 700 enemy infantrymen at Goodview Ridge, near Mount Tambu, in a pocket one mile wide and one mile deep. It was belived likely, however, that many Japanese would be able to escape to the north by infiltrating through the dense jungle, even though the area was surrounded in some force.

Two miles away, American troops strengthened their holdings on Roosevelt Ridge on the west shore of Tambu, pushing the enemy along the ridge top toward the sea.

Tambu Bay is only six miles from Salamaua.

Russia:

Soviet Cuts Behind Kharkov Defenses

Red Army troops, pushing through dogged German resistance south of Kharkov, were approaching the two remaining railway escape lines supplying the beleaguered Nazi garrison inside the key Ukraine bastion.

A Soviet communiqué announced the capture of Zmyev, 20 miles south of Kharkov, in a "decisive assault" which smashed that enemy strong point. Zmyev is less than 10 miles from the Kharkov-Lozovaya railway, main enemy supply line to the south.

A few miles beyond lies the Kharkov-Krasnograd spur, which also must be severed before the Russians can close the Kharkov escape corridor, now less than 30 miles wide. The Kharkov-Poltava railroad had been cut earlier in the Soviet offensive.

Northwest and west of Kharkov the Russians also reported gains of seven miles which resulted in capture of more than 50 additional towns and villages. Stubbornly contesting every fortified place, the Germans slowly fell back.

In the northeastern suburbs of Kharkov, meanwhile, Soviet shock troops kept up the see-saw street-to-street battle against reinforced Nazi units which has been going on for the better part of a week.

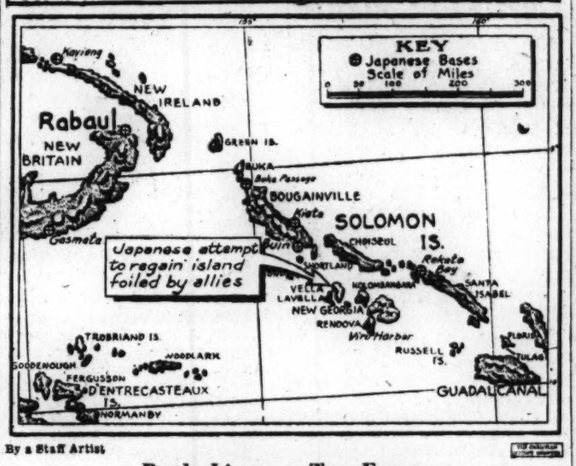
In the wheeling movement south of Kharkov, which took them across the Donets River to Zmyev, Soviet battalions were said to have scooped up great quantities of enemy war material, including mortar batteries, machine guns, and trucks which the Germans left behind in their hasty retreat.

Gains in the Kharkov area were made against fresh reserves which had been thrown into action by the German Command. These held momentarily, but superior envelopping tactics enabled the Red Army to continue its advance, the Russians said. They reported capture of a factory strong point from counterattacking Nazi troops.

At the northern end of the 400-mile active front, converging Russian divisions were blasting the approaches to Bryansk from three sides. North of Bryansk, on the Spas Demensk sector, an advantageous point was stormed, the war bulletin said.

The Bryansk operations resulted in Soviet gains of from four to six miles in which 40 villages were captured, including the rail junctions of Beryezovka, 21 miles to the northeast and Malinka, 20 miles to the east, the communiqué declared. Earlier reports had placed advancing Red Army troops at one point within 15 miles of Bryansk, capture of which would unhinge an important sector of the Germans' defense setup.

The Berlin Radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said the Russians were opening a fourth offensive at Izyum, 72 miles southeast of Kharkov. Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, Nazi military commentator, said Red Army troops had gained "initial successes" on that sector, and admitted the thrust presented a new threat to the German forces in front of Lozovaya and the Dnieper River bend.



By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines on Two Fronts

Upper: Arrows show main points of Russian pressure against Kharkov and Bryansk. Around Bryansk forests and swamps have slowed the advance. At Kharkov, fighting has been going on almost in the city streets for a week. Lower; Japanese attempt to retake Vella Lavella Island in the New Georgia group with a fleet of troop-laden barges was blocked by American navy units on guard in the Solomons.

Army Is Urged to Save Tomato Crop In New Jersey by Loaning Soldiers

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Army has been asked for immediate assignment of 1,500 soldiers to the Camden Area to help avert spoilage of a huge tomato crop which is piling up at southern New Jersey canneries because of a labor shortage.

Frank L. McNamee, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, certified the emergency to the War Department, saying no other method of recruiting sufficient labor is in prospect.

Meanwhile, an estimated 700 trucks, each with a four-ton load of tomatoes, stood in a long line at the unloading platforms of the Campbell Soup Company here. On nearby railroad sidings more than 100 carloads of tomatoes from eastern Pennsylvania stood waiting to be unloaded.

Similar shipments were piling up at canneries in Bridgeton, Trenton, Swedesboro and Vincentown.

Requisitioning of the Army's help may be only a temporary expedient, cannery officials said, because the tomato ripening season is just reaching its peak. Already under consideration is a community mobilization plan to close down business establishments in the area and enroll men and boys as cannery workers until the emergency is over.

Military Courtesy; All's Well Again

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Every day when the soldiers marched down Chestnut Street elderly residents of the Indigent Widows and Single Women's Society Home would wave at them, and the soldiers would wave back.

But three weeks ago the soldiers' route—between their hotel and Drexel Institute of Technology—was changed to Sansom Street so they could march four abreast with less traffic interference.

The inmates of the Home lamented.

On Aug. 17, however, they heard the sound of marching feet, again. Rushing to windows, they saw their old friends, an Army specialized training unit, right-about-face and salute them.

Col. Ernest C. Godding said the men would march down Chestnut Street, traffic or no traffic, every Tuesday noon.

Continent:

British Air Fleet Crosses Channel

A mighty fleet of Allied planes flew across the English Channel in daylight to resume the aerial offensive against the European fortress of the Axis.

The formations which headed over the Strait of Dover included bombers and fighters and the roar of their engines resounded over the coast almost without interruption for more than two hours.

Meanwhile, four British motor torpedo boats attacked a German convoy off the Dutch coast and several German escort vessels were slightly damaged in the ensuing battle, the Berlin Radio said.

The broadcast said one British craft was sunk.

Bell-Ringing Ban Lifted in Malta

By the Associated Press

Valletta, Malta, Aug. 19

With the fall of Sicily, the ban on the ringing of church bells and the holding of religious processions has been removed here.

Rickenbacker:

Points Out Tactics To Defeat Japan

Eddie Rickenbacker, who has just returned to America after a 50,000-mile tour of world battle fronts, told newsmen in New Delhi, India, that the Chinese, aided by the 14th United States Air Force, could retake the Canton-Hong Kong area any time they chose, says a delayed message from India.

"From there," he said, "we could seriously disrupt the Japs' lines of communications to the Southwest Pacific. We would have a four- or five-day crack at their convoys with our bombers. If we missed them one day, we could go back for them the next. We could force the Japs into the open sea, where our submarines and warships could come to grips with them.

"The Canton-Hong Kong area would put us in a springboard position for an attack upon Formosa. With Formosa in our hands, we could set up a line of communication with the States that would be only half as long as the one now connecting America and China."

Indo-China:

U. S. Bombers Hit Japanese Bases

American bombing planes blasted a Japanese troop and supply concentration point Aug. 17 near Hanoi, French Indo-China, and dive-bombed fuel storage dumps in the Burma Road town of Mangshih, in Yunnan Province, a communiqué from Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Headquarters said.

Swede: 'Hamburg Destroyed'

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 19 (AP)—German residents of Hamburg want peace, and many Nazi soldiers fighting on the Russian front no longer believe Hitler can lead them to victory, a Swede just returned through Hamburg from the Eastern Front said last night.

Sigfried Forsberg, who got out of the German Army when his mother discovered that by a previous marriage her son was still a Swedish citizen, was caught in the record Allied bombings of Hamburg.

He gave the newspaper Dagens Nyheter the following general picture of conditions in Hamburg and on the Eastern Front:

"I lived in Hamburg for 10 years, and as I bicycled around the city following the raids I was told that 10 per cent of the town was undamaged, but it looked to me like everything was destroyed.

"You couldn't recognize the town. Everywhere were damaged buildings.

"Even before the last attacks, the people wanted peace, and after that everyone was saying: 'The only thing one now wants is peace.'

"It is a common sight now to see Hitler's picture thrown into the street.

"Air attacks against Germany have changed the attitude of the soldiers fighting on the Eastern Front. Their morale is still good, but they are worrying about what is happening back hme. They still respect Hitler, but they don't believe he can lead them to victory."

Mr. Forsberg said that 17 and 18-year-old boys were fighting with him southwest of Leningrad, indicating the strain already placed on Hitler's critical manpower supply.

He said that as he was returning from Russia through Poland he found the Poles still fighting the Germans, even hurling hand grenades at them on the streets of Warsaw.

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Lifeboat Releasing Gears
Turbine Type Pumps
Remote Engine Controls
Mechanical Steering Devices
Twin Machine Gun Turrets
Cannon Stabilizer and Sighting Control
Marine Engines

THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S announcement that Higgins had been awarded a contract to build all-metal planes was made several hours after a previous announcement that all contracts for the construction of wooden planes had been dropped.

BECAUSE these two announcements were not made simultaneously, many newspapers and radio stations "broke the story" that Higgins' aircraft contract had been cancelled. It was not until later editions and broadcasts that announcement of the new and bigger contract for the construction of the Commando C-46 all-metal cargo planes at the Higgins' Micheaud plant was made.

THE RESULT was much confusion, even in the minds of some Higgins workers, regarding Higgins' future operations. Men of talent and experience who were standing by to join us when we were prepared for production should know that their services and the services of others will be required and they will be expected to report as previously arranged.

BE ASSURED that this switch from wooden to metal planes means more immediate production. There will be no layoffs. Instead, this new contract far exceeds the old . . . . . .

Additional Facilities Are Being Installed! Even More Thousands of Workers Will Be Needed!

MORE WORK THAN EVER! MORE WORKERS THAN EVER!

Officer on Helena Recalls Its Last Fight

Continued from Page 1

sense that this was going to be one of the biggest and toughest battles in our career as a fighting ship. But this did not take away from the fighting spirit of our men. It only made them want to fight the ship as it had never been fought before."

And the Helena was no novice. In two other major night surface engagements, besides numerous air and submarine attacks, it had learned the ways of the enemy. Its guns had taken a heavy toll of Japanese cruisers and destroyers. In its three night engagements, the Helena guns are believed to have accounted for a total of 13 Japanese war vessels.

Thus it was a veteran on the afternoon of July 5 when the dull, tropical air crackled with the orders to the task force to which the Helena was attached.

"We thought," the Lieutenant grinned, "we were too far away from the 'slot' to be ordered back into that tea party, for we were almost 300 miles away. But ordered back we were. At 4 p. m. on the afternoon of July 5, we received an urgent message ordering us to reverse course immediately and proceed at full speed back up the 'slot' to intercept the Japanese force which was expected to come down. As I raced to the bridge to give my Captain a copy of Admiral Halsey's order, I saw our flagship already beginning to swing about."

Reflecting for a moment, Lieutenant Morris gave a hearty chuckle and said:

Admiral in a Hurry, Too

"You know, I was in such a hurry to get that message to the bridge that I rushed out of the coding room, snatching my shirt from a chair as I went. Through contortionist methods I got into it just before presenting the message to the skipper, but imagine my surprise when I looked across to the bridge of our flagship and saw the Admiral standing there in his undershirt."

The Helena was given its head on this full-power run back up the "slot," the Lieutenant said. "She put her nose down into the wake of the flagship and flung the spray high over her bow in a gesture which was nothing short of a challenge to the enemy." Lieutenant Morris described the race back to Kula Gulf as thrilling, full of suspense and excitement. The men and ship were keyed for battle as they never had been keyed before. It was pitch black. A fairly high sea was running.

Down in the ward room and over all parts of the ship, groups of officers and men gathered in circles for the usual prebattle discussions and predictions.

Like Football Game

"We all felt," Lieutenant Morris said, "as though we were going into a decisive football game. The hours before were naturally long and tense, but we had the confidence and the experience of our previous battles, and we knew we would win. We had to win! The Japanese would be stopped that night as they had been stopped before.

"Someone started to sing 'Just Before the Battle, Mother,' and we all picked it up. . . . It was routine. . . . We had sung it many times before.

"Shortly after dark, we went to our battle stations," he continued. "Everyone knew by now a 'big one' was coming up. But the morale of officers and men alike was never higher. We were proud of this ship. We were determined not to let her down. And that's the way we rode her into battle. It was just some lucky torpedo hits that got us—but I'm getting ahead of my story.

Enemy Contacted

"We hit the mouth of Kula Gulf in the darkness of early morning exactly on schedule. I was in the radio shack listening for reports of contact with the enemy. It was especially quiet and everybody was unusually calm. We had just about given up contacting the enemy forces when the Helena opened up on her TBS [intership Communication system] to report to the flagship a definite contact with the enemy. We found ourselves running a course about parallel to a large force of cruisers, destroyers, and possibly some transports steaming along at high speed close to the shore line of Kolombangara. We closed to our most effective firing range and let go our first barrage. The Helena's big guns reeled her back on her haunches, but like the veteran she was, she steadied herself quickly for the dozens more that followed.

"Never had the Helena's guns fired so rapidly. Never had her aim been so accurate. Our first salvo lighted a Jap cruiser up on the horizon like a Fourth of July fireworks display. In a matter of 30 seconds or so, the word came over the ship's communications system, 'One down.' A big cheer went up from the radio-shack gang. We shifted to another target, checked fire briefly, and let go hundreds of more rounds of deadly steel at the enemy ships."

Multiple-Target Work

The Helena poured out destruction to the Japanese Navy for about nine minutes, working on four or five targets. [Admiral William F. Halsey, shortly after the Kula Gulf Battle, gave the Helena credit for sinking two cruisers and two destroyers in that engagement.]

During the height of the battle, the Lieutenant said, men in the radio shack carried on with their regular duties, copying schedules and attending to other routine tasks.

"As long as our guns were firing as they were," he continued, "we had every confidence that we'd coast through safely again. And when the battle was half over, we said to ourselves, 'It's a cinch.'"

But the Helena took the brunt of a daring torpedo attack by an enemy destroyer which broke loose from the rest of the pack and came in close to let go a barrage of the deadly "tin fish" before being discovered. "The first hit struck our bow," Lieutenant Morris said. "The other hit amidships.

Blown Out of Chair

"The first hit blew me out of my chair in the radio shack. It was a terrific shock and the ship must have leaped at least five feet into the air. My headphones went flying to the deck. Three times we went back to our battle stations after being knocked to the deck by the impact.

"There was no panic among the men. No one spoke above a normal tone of voice. Each man had his assigned abandon-ship task and he did it quietly and efficiently without orders. The ship began to list to port badly and it was only then that we were able to comprehend that the gallant old Helena had been dealt a fatal blow."

Here Lieutenant Morris disclosed one of the most surprising facts of the entire battle—the destroyer that launched the torpedoes which ended the Helena's historic career was blown up and sunk by the Helena's own guns before the enemy's torpedoes found their mark.

For the accurate gunfire of the Helena found its mark after the enemy destroyer had unleashed its torpedoes. During the time the "tin fish" were speeding to their mark, across a range of more than two miles, the Helena's shells had sunk the Japanese destroyer.

Room Blown Away

Lieutenant Morris told how he groped his way in the darkness along the fo'c'sle toward his room in hopes of salvaging some valuable papers. But just as he was about to put his next foot forward, he looked down a jagged steel precipice into the oil-strewn waters of Kula Gulf. His room had been blown away when the first torpedo struck the bow.

Men were abandoning the ship in good order, he related, and he joined in helping the crew cut away life rafts.

"Then I jumped in," he said, "and I just came up to the surface after swallowing a mouthful of oil when someone landed feet first on my head and pushed me down again. That really was my closest call.

"Lucky for me, though," he said, "I had my officer's hat on and it sort of warded off the blow. It's a funny thing. I went to get my life jacket—and, incidentally, for the first time since I had had it, I had blown it up before that last battle—there was my hat, so I automatically put it on. Just before jumping into the water, I switched it around like a kid playing fireman and jammed it over my ears."

Raft held fast to ship

The main thing was to get away from that sinking ship, Lieutenant Morris said, in telling how he and the men struggled for fully five minutes with a raft close to the ship's iron hull. "We pushed and pulled, but it wouldn't budge. We thought it was the suction, but a seaman discovered that a line on the raft was still made fast to the side of the ship. We cut that in a hurry, only to find that the raft was upside down and we couldn't get at the paddles.

"We swam and kicked and pushed the raft about 100 yards away from the ship before the Helena finally went down. And naturally that was a sad moment for all of us. Through eyes filled with oil, sea water, and genuine tears we watched our ship protesting with all the strength left in her before she plunged beneath the waters of Kula Gulf."

Sinking of the Helena did not stop the Battle of Kula Gulf. "It raged on in full fury," Lieutenant Morris said, "with all of us sitting on the sidelines. Shells were being exchanged by both sides, lighting up the sky in a golden arch of flame. One seaman quipped that it looked like Brooklyn Bridge at night time.

Huge Waves of Oil

"From near-by Kolombangara," Lieutenant Morris continued, "the Japanese shore batteries opened up and were dumping high-explosive shells all around us. Another thing that bothered us were huge waves of oil which kept washing into our faces. We thought they were caused by passing ships, but later learned that these waves were caused by torpedo wakes passing under our rafts."

Lieutenant Morris told not only of the courage and calmness of the men, from the officers down, during those four hours hanging onto life rafts waiting for a rescue ship, but how cheering words and even high-class humor were exhibited. For instance, he said, when one shipmate met another by chance, they would shake hands in the water and retort: "Imagine seeing you here!"

Wreckage from the ship popped to the surface, and while nearly bringing destruction to the valiant crew, it actually served to attract the rescue ship, Lieutenant Morris disclosed.

"Our ships spotted floating wreckage in the water; but believing it an enemy destroyer, they started to pepper it with shells from all sides. Believe me, that was another anxious hour. Then one 'can' crept in to see for herself.

"Ducked" in Darkness

"At first we weren't too sure whether she was American or Japanese. Then all of a sudden she stabbed the darkness with her searchlight. Instinctively we ducked into the friendly darkness, keeping quiet and debating among ourselves whether we'd give a signal.

"Right there we demonstrated the principle of what we were fighting for—democracy. We held a regular New England town election. We voted in favor of blinking a signal with our one flashlight, which worked miraculously in spite of its oil- and water-soaked batteries. We lifted our Communications Officer into the air, and with the flashlight, he blinked our, 'Help. 50.'

"Almost immediately a small, dim light flashed back the welcome words: 'Friendly ship; come alongside.'

"To a man," Lieutenant Morris declared, "we said, 'Thank God.'"

Helena Survivors at Roll Call

Associated Press From United States Navy; By a Staff Photographer

Lieut. Colton G. Morris

Covered with oil from their torpedoed ship, the cruiser Helena, which was sunk by the Japanese during the July 4-5 Battle of Kula Gulf, these survivors respond to roll call aboard a destroyer that picked them up. Inset: Radio Officer of the ship, who tells the story of the battle in the accompanying story by his brother.

Political Lull? Naïve Project On Capitol Hill

Continued from Page 1

Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, "if Mr. Byrnes starts his crusade by getting Henry Wallace to pipe down in his program of disunity speeches.

"Then," he added, "he might remind Joe Guffey [Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania] that the President doesn't want to hear any more about the fourth-term crusade until the fall of 1944.

"Then he might demobilize the 'Palace Guard.'"

The "Palace Guard" is what Capitol Hill has dubbed Harry Hopkins, David K. Niles and the rest of the President's "anonymous" assistants.

"I will," said Democratic National Commitee Chairman Frank C. Walker, who visited the White House to report to President Roosevelt on the political situation in Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Illinois, where he had just visited.

Meanwhile, impressions pile up in the Capital that President Roosevelt when the time comes, expects to run for a fourth term. Nobody has any real reason to think so, of course. Still, there is that feeling around the White House.

There is less confidence that Mr. Wallace will be his running mate again, although the liberals in the Democratic Party are trying hard to keep him in.

Noting the trend to the right in Congress, the President is likely to want a strong southern Conservative Democrat, such as Mr. Byrnes, or Speaker Sam Rayburn.

Formula Believed Found For Treaty Ratification

Continued from Page 1

the availability of the formula for future agreements.

"I am hopeful that this mutual effort may be sufficiently successful to set a pattern for other postwar problems short of the actual treaty of final peace," the Republican Senator declared. "It ought to be possible for reasonable men to find a formula which will permit the merits of these many, unavoidable, war liquidations to be considered without detouring primarily into procedural rows.

Results Reported

"It ought to be possible to satisfy the constitutional process and still expedite essential results."

While Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his press conference yesterday would vouchsafe nothing regarding the matter other than circumlocutory phrases to the effect that efforts toward full cooperation between Congress and the State Department were well under way, reliable authorities in a tone of conciliatory compromise, effected several important results among them:

Secretary Hull drew back from his original insistence that American participation in the establishment of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Convention, and later postwar co-operative efforts, could and should be accomplished by mere executive agreements signed by the President alone.

Senator Vandenberg, who speaks presumably for a majority of the Senate Republicans, relinquished his stand that any postwar commitment is invalid unless ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

Piecemeal Approval

Senator Vandenberg still excepts the final peace treaty, arguing that the Constitution specifically requires that actual treaties be approved by two thirds of the Senate. The possibility is foreseen, however, that the entire peacemaking job can be handled via a series of piecemeal agreements, so the final treaty draft would be a mere formality. It is commented that former President Hoover, among others, has urged this course.

The argument was raised immediately in the isolationist press that the Senate-State Department compromise formula was a definite side-stepping of the Constitution. This brought replies from students of the question that only the Supreme Court ever has been able to tell when a dealing with another nation or nations is a simple agreement approvable by a mere majority vote of Congress and when it is a treaty, requiring a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

American participation in the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations, and the World Court, it was pointed out, all failed because adherence was sought via the treaty-ratification process. Whereas a majority vote of Congress is enough to put the nation into war, a stubborn one-third Senate minority can keep the nation from making peace.

Precedents Cited

It also was stressed that there is plenty of precedent for approval of major foreign dealings by majority vote of Congress. Thus while the Senate defeated in 1844 a treaty proposing annexation of Texas, in 1845 the Lone Star State was annexed by a joint resolution of House and Senate. The same procedure brought about annexation of Hawaii.

When Congress returns in September, early action is expected on the United Nations Relief and Rehabiliation Convention. President Roosevelt reportedly would like to discontinue financing the Lehman Office operations out of emergency funds, but he would prefer not to seek a congressional appropriation until Congress has had opportunity to place its stamp of approval on the entire international enterprise.

General in the Air Via 'Puddle Jumper'

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Master of ground operations, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander is learning to fly in a small communications plane known to his Fifteenth Army group at "puddle jumper."

General Alexander, whose victorious campaigns in Africa and Sicily were marked by close cooperation between land and air forces, decided to carry out the same principle personally.

His flying teacher is Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, commander of the Tactical Air Force, who reported:

"My pupil is extremely apt and making excellent progress."

Costly Dieppe Raid Of Year Ago Taught Lesson for Invasion

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The partial rehearsal for invasion of Europe, which now appears a possible Allied move, was staged exactly one year ago today, when Canadian and British troops, with a small sprinkling of Americans, executed their spectacular raid on Dieppe.

Landing on the French coast at dawn with strong air and naval support, the raiders penetrated several miles inland and fought a bloody battle with German coastal defenders for more than nine hours before withdrawing.

A chance encounter with a German patrol boat robbed the raid of its surprise element, and the Allied forces paid a high price for the daring venture. Of 5,000 Canadian troops, which comprised five sixths of the assault forces, 3,350 were listed as casualties, with 170 killed, 633 wounded, and 2,547 missing.

Valuable lessons, however, were learned in the raid, which were applied to the Allied landings in Sicily and will be put to good use again when the invasion of Europe is launched.

Large Allied Army in India Posed for Assault on Burma

Continued from Page 1

prevented Japanese exploitation of numerous Burmese airfields for offensive, or even defensive purposes. In fact, the Allied fliers have driven most of the enemy planes from the country and now rarely encounter any aerial opposition.

Economic exploitation of Burma has also been retarded by the persistent bombing and strafing of rail lines, bridges, highway and river traffic and port installations.

Burma's great seaport of Rangoon has been so fiercely pounded from the air that large steamers seldom venture to enter the harbor.

Arakan Patrol

Patrol activities by land into Arakan on the North Burma front are continuing in spite of atrocious weather with mud knee-deep in the jungles.

Continuous patrol of the broad expanse of the Bay of Bengal is maintained in the air and on the sea by the Royal Indian Navy. Full scale antisubmarine activities are proceeding despite the bad weather, with mine-sweeping and mine-laying going on steadily.

So far the Bay has been largely free from the Japanese Navy, mainly because of its heavy losses in the Southwest Pacific, but this absence undoubtedly is due in part to the continual vigilance of these Allied forces based in India.

Thus, India is ready to play a major role in the war against Japan, both as a direct advance post against near-by enemy positions, and as a broad supply base for even wider operations.

Wrong Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19—Japan's opportunity to invade India vanished when it chose the Southwestern Pacific instead is the opinion of Edgar Snow, war correspondent, in an article, "The Japs Missed the Boat in India," in the current issue of The Saturday Evening Post.

"The truth is that Japan had to make a choice last year, when she lacked the might for simultaneous drives east and west. She went for down under. Our July offensive in the Southwestern Pacific has demonstrated that the Nips are now stretched to the limit there, and will continue to be so occupied till the last round."

Mr. Snow says there was a time in 1942 when Japan might have met little resistance. The situation occurred after the Burma defeat, when Mohandas K. Gandhi launched his open rebellion campaign.

But fear of a big Japanese invasion of India has definitely passed now, says Mr. Snow. Lack of air power and shipping have caused Premier Tideki Tojo to revise his plans and maintain his forces in Burma for defensive action.

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Germans Unmask Selves, Spread Terror in Norway

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 19 (AP)—King Christian of Denmark called German Ambassador Werner Best for a conference on Aug. 14 during a crisis in Denmark over Nazi plans to punish saboteurs, the Stockholm newspaper Svenska Dagbladet reported today.

No indication of the outcome of their discussion was given, but the Germans were said to have postponed putting into effect an ultimatum that Danish saboteurs be tried in German courts under Nazi law. Saboteurs now are tried in Danish courts.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 19—The most recent German measures in Norway indicate clearly that occupying forces have now taken direct possession of that country, disregarding even the camouflage hitherto associated with the Quisling clique and thereby admitting the impossibility of destroying national resistance except by complete terrorism.

These new measures, under which Norwegians are now subject to the laws of war and in the carrying out of which special courts have been set up to deal with offenders show increasing German nervousness about United Nations invasion and fear of activities of Norwegian patriots. Stoppage of German military traffic through Sweden also has given the German garrison a feeling of greater isolation and of the necessity of relying upon themselves in emergencies.

Commenting on the new law, the Norwegian Telegraphic Bureau [under German control] said:

"Today we are living through the most serious crisis of our thousand-year history as a nation. But great sections of the population have not realized this, have not understood that military criminal law came into force automatically in Norway when Norwegian territory was attacked by Bolsheviks and their allies."

Effect of Victories

News of United Nations victories in Russia and the Mediterranean have naturally contributed much toward the new defiant Norwegian patriot attitude. German military and Gestapo chiefs in Norway who have long been quarrelling among themselves appear now to be cooperating more closely as they realize that not only strikes, sabotage, and refusal to work must now be dealt with but also even open rebellion should the Allies invade or carry out devastating bombings.

The German invaders have little cause for satisfaction with their policy in Norway. Vidkun Quisling and his associates who never had any authority except that backed by German force have long since been seen as a complete failure. While Jonas Lie, head of Norway's State Police before the German invasion, appears to have been ousted as a "fanatic and dreamer," Major Quisling has become simply a German officer and will never deceive any of his countrymen.

The shooting of Gunnar Eilifsen, chief of the Norwegian Civil Police, was closely linked with Major Quisling's latest failure, namely mobilization of the Norwegian Labor Service Corps. Mr. Eilifsen, even though a Quisling man, refused to arrest young girls who avoided the conscription. Berlin therefore decided to act and got rid of Mr. Eilifsen. It also compelled all police officers to again swear allegiance to the Reich and expelled some unreliable officers.

Sole Norwegian Aim

But such acts do not deter Norwegians. Throughout Norway all classes, parties, and professions have but one aim—expulsion of the Germans and restoration of King Haakon and democratic institutions, and this despite knowledge the Germans will begin a new wave of terror. Simultaneously, however, with that peculiar lack of logic which the Nazis have so often shown, they are also making new and strenuous efforts to enlist reliable recruits into special national SS units.

Reports emanating from Sweden that the Germans have lately been planning withdrawal from Norway are unconfirmed by latest news from Norway itself. The Germans appear rather to be actively preparing to strengthen their defenses, especially in South Norway.

A similar regime of terrorism has been established in the Netherlands and will certainly follow in other occupied countries. In all cases they confirm the Germans' realization of their weakness to deal with such situations except by murder and imprisonment. Opposition to German occupation is increasing in Denmark.

Spurs Dulled

Germans nowadays cannot ride roughshod over local populations without meeting open opposition. Thus, at Esbjerg when they introduced martial law and curfew for 8 o'clock in the evening, a local strike of workers lasted 24 hours and the Germans were compelled to rescind their decrees.

Grave dissatisfaction continues in Government circles in Denmark. Danish sabotage has been on such a scale that on Aug. 4 the Germans demanded that all saboteurs be henceforth handed over and tried by Occupation authorities. Premier Harold E. Scavenius and his Cabinet refused to accede and he offered his resignation on Aug. 9. But Otmar Best, German Minister in Copenhagen informed Mr. Scavenius the Germans energetically opposed this and demanded that he continue in office.

Good Neighbor Visits Washington

Harris and Ewing

Brazilian War Minister Welcomed

Maj. Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, (center) is shown talking with two of America's Army chiefs, (left) Lieut. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, chief of Army Ground Forces and Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff (right).

Finn Quits U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Finland has withdrawn its naval and military attaché from the United States, it was disclosed yesterday.

State Department officials would not comment. At the Finnish Legation, it was pointed out that the United States military attaché in Finland, Lieut. Col. Aage Woldike, was withdrawn last April. Most of the United States Legation staff left Helsingfors at that time. Rober Mills McClintock, Second Secretary, remained in the Finnish Capital as Chargé d' Affaires, but later removed his headquarters to Stockholm.

Soon afterward Capt. Holgr Grondahl, naval and military attaché on the Finnish Legation staff here, was recalled by the Helsingfors Government. The reduced Legation staff now consists of Minister Hjalmar J. Procope, three counsellors, a secretary, and an attaché.

LONDON, Aug. 19 (CBS)—The British Radio today cited reports from Stockholm according to which "Germany is considering the withdrawal of seven German divisions from Finland to use them on other fronts."

Materials Move

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Foreign Office said today that some German war materials still were being transferred through Sweden to Norway and Finland, stocks accumulated in the country before Aug. 14.

Technically, the transport of such materials ended Aug. 15 but an agreement with Germany provided for the handling of supplies which reached Sweden before that date, it was said.

The transport of Nazi troops through Sweden is scheduled to end tomorrow.

Schepmann Made SS Chief of Staff By Hitler Decree

By the Associated Press

A Berlin radiocast said today that Gen. Wilhelm Schepmann has been appointed by Hitler as Chief of Staff of the Nazi Storm Troopers.

General Schepmann fills the vacancy left by the fatal injury of Viktor Lutze in an automobile accident.

The radiocast said General Schepmann's rank related to his position in the Storm Troop organization and not in the German Army, although he was said to have received several decorations as "company commander and orderly officer" in an infantry regiment in the present war.

It said he was dismissed from a minor administrative post by the German Republic "without pension," but his "constructive work found its reward" when the Nazis came to power.

He joined the Party in 1922, the radiocast said, and formerly was in command of Storm Troops in Saxony.

Nazi General 'Victim'

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Wolfgang von Chamier-Gliscinski of the Nazi Air Force "has been the victim of a fatal accident," the German news agency DNB said Aug. 18 in a dispatch transmitted for publication within Germany.

The dispatch, recorded by U. S. Government monitors, did not disclose the nature of the accident or specify the post the General most recently held.

Until last spring, DNB said, General von Chamier-Gliscinski had been "in charge of the great bomber pilot instruction college." Previously he won the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross as commodore of a Luftwaffe unit.

King Praises Eisenhower and Troops

LONDON, Aug. 19 (AP)—King George VI today congratulated Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and the forces under his command upon the successful conclusion of the Sicilian campaign, which he said caused rejoicing throughout the British Empire.

The text of the King's message, issued by the Ministry of Information:

"On the final accomplishment of the occupation of Sicily I wish to send to you and all members of the forces that you command with such distinction my heartfelt congratulations on a great achievement.

"Throughout the British Empire we have watched with admiration the ordered progress of the campaign by sea, by land, and by air. We rejoice at its successful conclusion.

"I should be grateful if you would convey to my British and Canadian troops special assurance of my pride in their share of this victory."

Eisenhower's Thanks

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 19 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander of Allied Forces in North Africa, sent congratulations today to his land, air, and naval chiefs—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, and Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham—asking each to extend appreciation to the officers and men for the successes they have achieved.

The message to General Alexander said:

"With the Sicilian Campaign at an end, I have the happy opportunity once again to express to you my appreciation of the outstanding services you continue to render the Allied cause and assure you of my personal thanks for always making my own task easier.

"I hope you extend to Generals Montgomery and Patton and to the magnificent troops serving under them my commendations and congratulations for their energy, determination, and aggressiveness in driving the enemy out of Sicily. With such soldiers as these we can look forward with confidence to the future."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt in a message of congratulation from Quebec to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today said:

"All of us are thrilled over the Sicilian campaign now successfully concluded in accordance with the timing and planning of the Allies. . . .

"From the ancient citadel of Quebec I send you my warm congratulations and to the officers and men of your command, British, Canadian, French and American, my thanks and enthusiastic approbation.

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John Wanamaker

The Home Forum

Self-Examination

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND is now passing through a testing time of its faith in and understanding of the power of God, good, to preserve and deliver. The results of this testing period will be a more widespread understanding of the gospel, more careful study of the Bible, and a greater application of the truths taught therein. In the meantime, however, the emphasis must be upon self-examination and self-improvement so that, as opportunity arises, those who have had even a slight knowledge of the Science of Christianity may be in a position to prove it to others and help them apply the new tongue in their everyday living.

A dictionary tells us that "self-examination" is "an inquiry into one's own condition and thoughts, spiritual state and controlling motives." It is evident, then, that the first step toward this world-wide understanding of the truth must come within ourselves, because one cannot examine or correct his neighbor's mental realm, however well he knows or thinks he knows him. Each individual's own self-improvement and increasing spiritual perception is of immediate importance, and contributes to his ability to help others who request his assistance. Only by putting into practice what we know and learn ourselves are we advancing and preparing the way for others to follow therein.

* * *

A simple truth, understood and applied, proves the truth of Christian Science. Therefore what is spiritually true about one is true about all, and the truth can be applied alike for one and all. Moreover, a spiritual truth is not really understood to be true about an individual until its truth for the entire world has been glimpsed and accepted. It is equally true that no matter how many people believe a lie, it is still a lie; and no amount of thinking, acting, or talking in favor of a lie will make it true, because it is subject to destruction when the truth is understandingly applied.

Self-examination, when undertaken with an earnest desire to correct mistakes and improve one's understanding of reality, will reveal our position as children of God. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us on page 582 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that children are **"the spiritual thoughts and representatives of Life, Truth, and Love."** Therefore, as children of God, in our self-examination we exclude from our thought all evil that may claim to be part of us or our environment.

We further find as Mrs. Eddy's definition of "I AM" (*ibid.*, p. 588): **"God, incorporeal and eternal Mind; divine Principle; the only Ego."** We see, then, that in order properly to express our heritage of freedom we must thoroughly align ourselves with the one and only "I AM" by claiming our relationship to the divine Principle of being.

* * *

In examining our thoughts and words with this in view we are apt to find in how many little ways we are claiming errors as our own without actually realizing that we are doing so. We say "I am" this, that, or other thing, when, if we stopped to realize what we were about to say, we should not say it. In like manner we say and think things about the people around us and those we know which we ourselves should not want manifested in our experience. How much better to think before we speak, analyzing our thoughts and destroying that which is untruthful both about ourselves and about others.

Discouragement may try to creep in when we are faced with the task of checking every thought and word, and confusion would attempt to tell us that we do not know when we are saying what is strictly true and what is a lie. However, our Biblical example is a perfect one to follow. We never read of Jesus being discouraged, although many times he had to explain, repeat, and show the same disciples the same things. He never said anything untrue about anyone; and he was our Way-shower. Two of his most pointed corrections to the disciples were: **"Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?"** (Matthew 8:26), and, **"O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"** (Matthew 14:31). In each case he immediately proved that in reality there was nothing to fear.

* * *

We cannot doubt God's power and presence; therefore we should not doubt our ability to express Godlike qualities in thought and deed. Although self-examination uncovers many unlovely traits, it is only for the purpose of exterminating them so that our thoughts may be pure, true, and ready to assist in the great task of spreading the gospel to all humanity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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A Catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.

By Courtesy of the Springfield (Mass.) Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE GREEN BARN": *A Painting by George J. Marinko*

George J. Marinko is an American artist born in Derby, Connecticut. He received all his art training in his native state, and he now teaches there, in the Waterbury Art School. Recently he was a recipient of a popularity prize at the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts for this painting of a winter scene, "The Green Barn." Even in the black and white photograph, the spare and unmannered method of Mr. Marinko is evident. The mood and composition, greatly simplified to be sure, are reminiscent of the "Winter Landscape" of Pieter Brueghel, the Flemish painter who has been a source of inspiration to many artists of today.

D. A.

Selbstprüfung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MENSCHHEIT macht gegenwärtig eine Zeit der Prüfung ihres Vertrauens auf Gott und ihres Verständnisses der Kraft Gottes, des Guten, zu erhalten und zu erlösen, durch. Die Folgen dieser Prüfungszeit werden ein weiter verbreitetes Verständnis des Evangeliums, sorgfältigeres Forschen in der Bibel und größere Anwendung der darin gelehrten Wahrheiten sein. Inzwischen muß jedoch Nachdruck auf Selbstprüfung und Selbstverbesserung gelegt werden, so daß bei sich bietender Gelegenheit diejenigen, die auch nur wenig von der Wissenschaft des Christentums wissen, in der Lage sind, sie anderen zu beweisen und ihnen die neue Zunge in ihrem Alltagsleben anwenden zu helfen.

Ein Wörterbuch definiert „Selbstprüfung" als „die Prüfung unseres eigenen Zustandes und Denkens, unserer geistigen Verfassung und kontrollierenden Beweggründe". Es ist daher einleuchtend, daß der erste Schritt zu diesem über die ganze Welt verbreiteten Verständnis der Wahrheit inwendig in uns kommen muß, weil einer seines Nächsten mentales Reich nicht prüfen oder verbessern kann, wenn er ihn auch noch so gut kennt oder zu kennen glaubt. Die eigene Selbstverbesserung und die wachsende geistige Wahrnehmung jedes einzelnen ist von unmittelbarer Wichtigkeit und trägt zu seiner Fähigkeit bei, anderen, die ihn um Hilfe bitten, zu helfen. Nur dadurch, daß wir in die Tat umsetzen, was wir selber wissen und lernen, fördern und bereiten wir den Weg, daß andere darauf gehen können.

Eine einfache Wahrheit, verstanden und angewandt, beweist die Wahrheit der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Was daher über einen geistig wahr ist, ist über alle wahr, und die Wahrheit kann für einen und alle gleicherweise angewandt werden. Überdies wird eine geistige Wahrheit über einen einzelnen als wahr erst wirklich verstanden, wenn ihre Wahrheit für die ganze Welt gesehen und angenommen worden ist. Es ist ebenso wahr, daß eine Lüge eine Lüge bleibt, wenn auch noch so viele Leute sie glauben. Und noch so viel Denken, Handeln oder Reden zugunsten einer Lüge macht sie nicht wahr, weil sie zerstört wird, wenn die Wahrheit verständnisvoll angewandt wird.

Selbstprüfung, in dem ernsten Verlangen unternommen, Fehler zu verbessern und unser Verständnis der Wirklichkeit zu vervollkommnen, enthüllt unsere Stellung als Gottes Kinder. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, sagt uns auf Seite 582 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", daß Kinder „die geistigen Gedanken und Vertreter des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe" sind. Als Kinder Gottes schließen wir daher bei unserer Selbstprüfung alles Böse, das beansprucht, ein Teil von uns oder von unserer Umgebung zu sein, aus unserem Denken aus.

Ferner definiert Mrs. Eddy „Ich Bin" (Wissenschaft and Gesundheit, S. 588) als „Gott; unkörperliches und ewiges Gemüt; göttliches Prinzip; das einsize Ego". Wir sehen also, daß wir, um unsere Freiheitserbschaft richtig auszudrücken, uns gänzlich an den einen und einzigen „Ich Bin" halten müssen, indem wir unsere Verwandtschaft mit dem göttlichen Prinzip des Seins geltend machen.

Dies bei der Prüfung unserer Gedanken und Worte im Auge behaltend, finden wir leicht, auf wieviele geringfügige Arten wir geltend machen, daß Irrtümer unsere Irrtümer seien, ohne tatsächlich zu wissen, daß wir es tun. Wir sagen, „ich bin" dies oder jenes oder sonst etwas, was wir nicht sagen würden, wenn wir innehielten und darüber nachdächten, was wir sagen wollen. Ebenso sagen und denken wir über die Leute um uns her und über unsere Bekannten Dinge, die wir selber in unserer eigenen Erfahrung nicht bekundet wissen möchten. Wie viel besser es doch ist zu denken, ehe wir sprechen; unsere Gedanken zu zergliedern und das, was über uns und über andere unwahr ist, zu zerstören!

Entmutigung mag versuchen sich einzuschleichen, wenn wir es uns zur Aufgabe machen, auf jeden Gedanken und jedes Wort zu achten, und Verwirrung möchte uns einreden, daß wir nicht wissen, wenn wir etwas sagen, was streng genommen wahr ist und was eine Lüge ist. Unser biblisches Beispiel ist jedoch vollkommen und nacheifernswert. Wir lesen nirgends, daß Jesus entmutigt war, obgleich er seinen Jüngern wiederholt dieselben Dinge erklären und zeigen mußte. Er sagte nie über jemand etwas Unwahres; und er war unser Wegweiser. Zwei seiner schärfsten Zurechtweisungen seiner Jünger waren: „Ihr Kleingläubigen, warum seid ihr so furchtsam?" (Matth. 8, 26) und: „O du Kleingläubiger, warum zweifelst du?" (Matth. 14, 31). In jedem Falle bewies er sofort, daß es in Wirklichkeit nichts zu fürchten gibt.

Wir können nicht an Gottes Macht und Gegenwart zweifeln. Daher sollten wir nicht an unserer Fähigkeit zweifeln, göttliche Eigenschaften im Denken und Handeln auszudrücken. Obgleich Selbstprüfung viele unschöne Züge aufdeckt, ist es nur zum Zweck ihrer Ausrottung, so daß unsere Gedanken rein, wahr und bereit sein können, bei der großen Aufgabe der Verbreitung des Evangeliums unter der ganzen Menschheit mitzuhelfen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston/Massachusetts, V. St. A.

A Great Hand to Put Things Up

MY MOTHER WAS A great hand to "put things up," so we had a cellarful of jars and crocks filled to the brim with "preserves," as did most farmers. Bins were filled with vegetables and apples, and there was the "root hole" outside.

My father maintained that vegetables kept better and longer in the earth than they did in the cellar, so while bins and barrels were filled to last until after Christmas, the big hole outside stored and protected them for late winter and early spring. When the bins were emptied and vegetables and apples in the cellar were getting wilted and flavorless, we would go out to the root cellar, dig away the snow, the earth, the straw, and paw around in the dark until we came to the crisp, cold contents, with their earthy flavor. Potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbages, and apples went into the root hole.

Come early spring, however, and even the vegetable hole began to show both depletion and deterioration. The snow was melting, the straw generating heat. What was left of the cabbage after stripping off layer after layer of outer leaves was white and sound and sweet, but there wasn't much of it. The turnips (beggies, we called them, being an old ivory color on the outside shading into purple at the top, and richly yellow in the flesh) were beginning to sprout. . . .

Yes, it was pretty slim pickin's on the farm along toward spring, but once the thrilling sight of a curled or still unfolded leaf of what the ignorant call "weeds" showed itself beside the road or in the field, our gastronomic troubles were over. It was the season of "greens" and would last from the first serrated dandelion leaf to the garden beets and turnip tops. Practically any and every green thing that stuck its succulent head above the ground was subject to our knife and basket.

From the middle of April when the earliest dandelions could be found at the edge of the south meadow, until milkweed had outgrown its tender milky toothsomeness, my mother could be persuaded any afternoon, or, as the days grew longer, when the supper work was done, to take a basket and a knife in pursuit of "greens."

Sometimes my father would make one of the party. He would gather the golden cowslips from the marsh, and he also initiated my mother into the art of cooking certain edible weeds with which her traditions had not been acquainted. Pokeweed was one of these. None of our folks—Aunt Hanner, nor Aunt Sophrony, nor Adelaide, nor Aunt Marthy—had ever cooked pokeweed. Aunt Hanner said they used to gather the berries to make "ink" with, but she wouldn't try the young shoots as greens until we had been eating them for two years. My father said that was exactly like Hanner. . . .

I loved going after greens with my mother, for nothing ever escaped her eye—or ear. She knew the name of every flower from the earliest dog-tooth violet in the edge of the wood and the bluet sparkling like an azure star, to the last blue gentian in the frosty meadow grass. And she knew every bird by song, color, shape, and size, but she was not as well versed in their nesting habits as was my father. . . .

He was the one who got us cowslips, he with his rubber boots on his feet and a market basket on his arm, who's Shep barked warningly from the bank as, in stout high shoes, ventured from bog to bog and invariably slipped into the water between.—From "Cousin William," by DELIA T. LUTES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Report on a Small Town Library

WHILE STILL living in Washington, I was told by a friend who had passed through Concord, Massachusetts, of his delight in the place. The library seemed to have made as lively an impression upon him as the homes of the departed geniuses. When I determined to live in a less desperate region, the thought of this library led me to Concord with at least as much cogency as my schoolboy memories of Emerson and Walden Pond. For the intelligence of a town can be judged by its library. Men are still known by the company they keep and the wisest and wittiest company of all is between book-covers. Neither beauties of environment nor tall buildings are enough. Not even a once-won immortality is enough. A good lasting immortality has to be perpetually renewed.

William Munroe, a Concordian, realized this some seventy years ago. He gave lands and money for a free public library and made provision for future extension. Ten years ago, this expansion became imperative. Mr. Harry B. Little, Concord's architect-in-waiting, had already achieved superlatively fine effects in the Trinitarian Church and the Antiquarian Society. With a slide-rule for wand, he turned Gothic into Colonial and restored the strength and simplicity of line of early days. The library's broad entrance became pure invitation to the uses within. This house of wisdom and happiness sits on its green triangle of lawn almost in the center of Concord, the reminder of realms not easily imagined. I still remember the thrill when I first saw it, for it was the guarantee of urbane living in this town.

* * *

I once visited a marble library in a metropolis whose funds had been so thoroughly looted by politicians that there wasn't a book on the shelves. If looting ever went on in Concord, it would be *in behalf* of the Library. Even the dogs of Concord contribute to their Library's support. The Town hands over not only the dog tax, but a dollar for each of the ratable polls in addition to the substantial annual appropriation. Endowment funds, fines, and gifts assist. Five members of the Corporation ponder practical problems while seven members of the Library Committee settle literary questions. And all this before we even reach the librarian.

"It is not observed," remarked Emerson with unusual acidity, "that librarians are wiser men than others." But the sex has changed. Librarians are mainly women now and preferably spinsters to conform to Sir Richard Burton's dictum: "Matrimony is not fit diversion for the Librarian." Ask me, when I enter the Concord Library, why I feel as if I were entering home, and I say it is because of the welcome, the air of freedom, the unspoken good will, and the comfort. I would as soon go to the average library to dig clams as to find comfort. But there is a homemaker's hand in this. The reference and periodical rooms are most happily up-holstered. Odell Shepard prepared his *Pedlar's Progress* and Henry Canby his *Thoreau* upon these cushions, and note the excellence of both works!

* * *

I asked Miss Sarah R. Bartlett, third in the dynasty of Concord Librarians, how one runs a library. "Oh, this library runs itself," said she. "Of course, I have some able and devoted assistants." It is a mistake to believe that women tell their secrets, or even that an artist can. One evidence of Miss Bartlett as artist is seen in the way the Library avoids the museum air. For the building, actually, is crammed with the irreplaceable.

When Judge Hoar, of Concord, was a member of Grant's Cabinet, he secured the White House table which cabinets had sat around since Madison. Lincoln leaned his elbows on that table, and now any Concordian can do the same in the reference room. Joseph Hosmer, who led our troops at the North Bridge, looks down from his frame somewhat superciliously, I think, as if he were going to quote Emerson's remark: "Meek young men grow up in libraries."

* * *

Thoreau's sister, Sophia, filled the cupboards in this room with her brother's books and manuscripts. Emerson contributed books. In the catalogue alcove, one can peer at original manuscripts penned within the mile and read around the globe: Emerson's *Culture*, Thoreau's *Walking*, a chapter from *Little Maid of Concord Town*, by Mrs. H. M. Lothrop of the famous Peppers, a chapter from *The Dolliver Romance*, by Hawthorne, and one from *Little Women*. Louisa Alcott is also represented by a poem, *Thoreau's Flute*, and a card from Bronson Alcott invites Mr. Tolman to a *Conversation*. There's a bundle of Thoreau's pencils in the case, and on the wall a map showing the localities mentioned by Thoreau in his Journals. *A Map of Concord Village*, 1852, practically restores these worthies to our roads, it is so little different. And there are some Doolittle prints, of the *Town of Concord*, of the *Engagement at the North Bridge*, and of *Lexington* in flames, Mr. Doolittle having been on hand for these excitements on that April day in 1775.

The Library still remains to be seen: the 80,000 books; the fascinating alcoves stored with the complete works of all who have written in Concord and tomes about them; the busts; the paintings; the Daniel Chester French statue of Emerson, seated and leaning a little forward with that eager face, wearing—now in marble—the robe made by his wife for him to write in when the study was cold.

* * *

But I will not be done out of mentioning the children's room, one of Mr. Little's best thoughts. It is spacious and sunny, and it shows that a town which was practically born literate intends to keep so. It is a room that invites the boys and girls to range the shelves, a room for free-lance reading, that thrilling reading between the sixth birthday and the fifteenth which remains lyric through the rest of life. No one can tell Concord that the radio or the movie or the funnies can ever supply the glory that is supplied by the great book. Every child is entitled to the thrill on first opening *Robinson Crusoe* unabridged. One of the surest roads to happiness winds through this room; and so long as there exist small quiet libraries, staffed by the able and devoted, the children will discover it.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Maine Apples

These things make Maine apples sharp
As sweet notes running up a harp:
Our Winters close to flowers and fruits,
Marrow of rock below all roots,
Enamel luster of our skies,
The sorrow in our frostflowers' eyes,
Brevity of our sudden Summers,
Thunder drumming like bass-drummers
Below white Andes in the west.
Our hard soil gives our apples zest,
The spark-eyed chickadees' fast tune,
Wild sadness of the lonely loon,
The salt that blows in from the sea,
The bayberry, the marsh-rosemary,
Needles and knives of fir and pine,
Granite in the Maine State spine,
The wind that's never far away
Around the corner of a day,
The dance of secret polar light,
The quick beams of our sun-at-night.

In this apple in your fingers
The splendor of the Maine year lingers,
This globe arching your hand apart
Is Maine's cool and beautiful heart.

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

To Study Good Writing

ACTUALLY, ALTHOUGH Mary Ellen Chase is the rare and rich combination of both teacher and writer, the particular gift she hands her students is an appreciation of good writing, both for its quality and its structure. That is why she, and other women writing today, urge that any student who dreams of writing, seize every possible chance to study good writing, as well as to practice it. And the approach to any book, classic or light modern fiction, should be made in the student's personal spirit of inquiry.

Don't be discouraged because a book is listed in the classics. It has survived for only one reason—it is worth your while. If you don't happen to like a particular writer, no matter how famous, go on to another. Read the classics, first of all, as good stories, later as examples of masterful technique. Take the same attitude toward modern books. . . . But if you enjoy a book, re-read it and analyze its charm.

You can do this alone. Usually, however, you can do it much better under the guidance of courses and teachers. The same thing is true of writing courses. You can learn to write alone, if that is all you can afford. But expert teachers smooth your path, direct your writing in your best channels, teach you the importance of grammar and structure, not as ends in themselves, but as good writing tools.

The final answer lies, of course, always in yourself. The old story that, "if you are going to write, you will write" is still true today. When you look at the difficulties under which the most successful authors today have made their starts—and under which many of them are still working—you cannot help realize that no excuse will work.—From "Successful Women—And How They Attained Success," by ISABELLA TAVES. (New York: Dutton.)

Trio

Upon the hearth the flames confer
In counterpoint of snap and purr.

Outside, against the windowpane
Sweep cool arpeggios of rain.

A thrush sings. And cool song is wrought
Into a flame within the thought.

BENJAMIN STURGIS PRAT

A Wealth of Inspiration

The Christian Science PERIODICALS

Established by Mary Baker Eddy

In the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Baker Eddy has stated, "It shall be the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church."

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of Christian Science healing, and an up-to-date and authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, Teachers, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Is published each week, and brings special information regarding the Christian Science movement, as well as articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price for one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

Christian Science Quarterly
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1943

Quebec Citadel Flies Three Flags Above Conferees at Allied War Talks

Franklin D. Roosevelt Library A Rich Source of Americana

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library is not just a reservoir of invaluable state papers, preserved for research students and future historians. There is a wealth of Americana in the museum wings and it is acquiring a unique collection of war trophies.

Thus, more than half of the space in the $350,000 building is given to pictures, ship models, ancient vehicles, mementos of war, and other objects of Rooseveltian flavor, reflecting nevertheless the enterprise, desires and thoughts of America.

The structure, built on land donated to the Government by the President and his mother, is an adaptation of Dutch Colonial architecture found in older buildings of Dutchess County—a U-shaped house, faced with fieldstone and guarded by an old gnarled oak. It stands at the end of a lane lined with young apple trees, several hundred yards back from the Albany Post Road and a shorter distance from the family home where Mr. Roosevelt was born, now a summer "White House" and a hospitable hearth that has seen King George and Queen Elizabeth, Queen Wilhelmina and other royal visitors.

Open to Public

Although the papers and books in the library are not yet available for public use, the exhibit rooms are open. A visitor may see almost anything from a 10-cent store gadget to objects of real value, all gifts to the President.

The Director of the Library is Fred W. Shipman, former chief of the State Department Archives, a division of the National Archives which was organized in 1935 for the preservation of the inactive records of the Federal Government.

In the President's room are old school books used by members of his family and many valuable first editions. In one corner is the desk used by Woodrow Wilson on the S. S. George Washington en route to the First World War peace conference. When the ship was decommissioned, Mr. Roosevelt bought the piece and has cherished it ever since.

Painting by Churchill

Among the war mementos and personal gifts to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt from overseas is a scene in Morocco, painted by Winston Churchill in 1929. The Prime Minister gave it to the President at Casablanca. Beneath the painting is a souvenir guest book from the Anfa Hotel, Casablanca, bearing the signatures of Mr. Churchill, the President, Generals Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle and other notables at the momentous conference.

Conspicuous on the back wall of the main exhibit hall are four thangas sent to the President by the Dalai Lama of Tibet and the Regent of Tibet. The tapestries were painted by a lama and 20 artisans worked 20 days on each, piecing and sewing the satins and brocades onto the artist's design. The borders of red, yellow and blue, the inscription says, represent the rainbow "which separates sacred objects from the material world."

The museum has a regulation Japanese sword taken from a Nipponese officer on Bataan. It was brought to Gen. Douglas MacArthur who gave it to Francis B. Sayre, High Commissioner to the Philippines, for presentation to the President.

The war trophies include the regulation Army mess kit used by the President at a field luncheon in Rabat, Morocco, on Jan. 21, this year; shell fragments from the German battleship Bismarck, and a link rod from a Japanese dive bomber shot down at Pearl Harbar, Hawaii.

In the attic work room, where gifts are uncrated, there are scores of walking canes of every conceivable design; plane models sent by youngsters; back scratchers; linen, laces, a lamb wool floor mat for "Fala," the President's Scottie; lamps, clocks and scores of whatnots. No matter what is sent to the President, Mr. Shipman explains, he accepts it in the spirit in which it was given, "and we try to respect that."

Heretofore, occupants of the White House have held their official documents as private property, although members of their families later have turned over the papers to the Library of Congress. All of President Lincoln's papers will not become available to the public until 1947, under a provision whereby the Library of Congress will release them 20 years after the passing of Robert Todd Lincoln, the Civil War President's son.

Source-Material Collection

But Mr. Roosevelt is the first President who, without going over his files, turned them over to the public. The material will be available to anyone, without restrictions except those ordinarily imposed on certain Government records.

The Library staff has been reduced from 16 members to nine, in the interest of economy. There also has been a decline in the number of visitors as a result of the shortages of gasoline, rubber and leisure time. From 28,261 paid admissions in the first three months—July, August and September, 1941—the figure dropped to only 376 during April, May and June of this year. Many men in uniform, however, were admitted free.

A catalog of the Library would include, besides the White House files, the President's correspondence since he became a State Senator in 1910; his files while he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy; stenographic reports of his press conferences; personal correspondence when he was Governor; campaign correspondence; third term corespondence—not what the President wrote but rather letters to him urging or opposing a third term—virtually everything except his official papers when Governor, which are required to be held in Albany but could be deposited at the Library by an Act of the Legislature.

Associated Press

Flags Over Citadel—Principals of War Talks

Upper: British, Canadian, and United States Flags (left to right) fly over the Citadel as the Quebec war parley meets. Lower: Principals at war-parley chat Aug. 18. Left to right: Canadian Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King; the Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada; President Roosevelt; Princess Alice, wife of the Earl of Athlone, and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain.

Invasion-Plan Speed-Up Linked to Soviet Offensive

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull leaves Washington this afternoon for Quebec to participate in the Allied conference there.

The Secretary told his press conference he would be accompanied by James C. Dunn, political advisor to the Secretary of State, and by his secretary, George W. Renchard.

Britain's Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, arrived in Quebec yesterday to participate in the discussions.

QUEBEC, Aug. 19 (AP)—A speed-up in Allied plans for the invasion of Europe to take full advantage of the Russian offensive on Germany's eastern flank appeared today to be a likely result of the current British-American strategy conferences here.

As President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and their command Staffs went into the second full day of meetings, the sustained Russian campaign, winning a success equal to the most optimistic hopes of Allied observers, shaped up as the greatest single war development before them.

In the general picture of war strategy aimed at the eventual smashing of Germany, it overshadowed even the swift Allied triumph in Sicily as well as the indications that an invasion of the Italian mainland is in progress of preparation.

For, as military observers here evaluate the situation, Germany is so heavily occupied with advancing Russian armies at present and even its vital rear positions in the East are so gravely threatened that a European invasion in the near future would tax its defensive resources to the utmost.

No Word From Talks

How fully these considerations have entered into the discussions here could be only estimated. Since the President's arrival Aug. 16, there has been no word from the Chateau Frontenac or the historic Citadel, scenes of the conferences, to give any inkling of the nature of progress of the talks.

If the pattern of past conferences is followed, nothing will be said until the conclusion of this meeting, at which time the President and Prime Minister will hold a press conference to give out such of the decisions as can be made public.

There is speculation, too, in connection with Mr. Roosevelt's schedulued visit to the Canadian Capital at Ottawa next week that the Canadian Parliament might hold a special meeting to hear him speak. That would offer the Chief Executive an extraordinary opportunity to review, in so far as publicly possible, the accomplishments of the latest staff discussions.

Speculation over the part which the Russian offensive is playing in these discussions is concerned with the timing of Allied operations against Germad's western flank. Military men agree that the time to hit this side of Germany is when the Nazi military machine is off balance in the East.

Soviet Contention

This latter purpose apparently is the motivation behind the latest hue and cry in Moscow for a "second front." The line taken by the Army newspaper Red Star is that the struggle for Sicily had failed to divert "a single German division from the Soviet Front."

How far this reflected Premier Joseph Stalin's views, of course, was not known, but it was interpreted as suggesting a plea for help, an argument that if the Allies want the present tide to continue against Germany, they must act, and act now. Whatever plans for invasion are in progress were made months ago, but it would be the function of the Combined Chiefs of Staff and the final decision of the President and Prime Minister here to determine the extent to which these plans could be speeded up in order to take full advantage of the present situation.

When their directives are shaped, they will, as has been customary in the past, be communicated with all possible speed to Premier Stalin.

There is considerable belief that the highly important task of courier has been delegated to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who arrived yesterday.

Mr. Eden's presence also gave rise to speculation that the conference may undertake the solution of some of the multiplying political problems arising out of the swift movements of events in Europe. The possibility that Secretary of State Cordell Hull may come here from Washington served to emphasize the potential political aspects of the meeting.

Morocco Memory at Hyde Park

Wide World

Present from the Prime Minister to the President

This scene in Morocco, painted by Winston Churchill in 1929 and given by the Prime Minister to President Roosevelt at Casablanca, hangs in the main hall of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, N. Y. It is among the many war mementoes and personal gifts to the President on display there.

Allied Radio Warns French Invasion Day Is Near at Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 19—Even as United Nations spokesmen directed radio appeals to the people of France and Italy urging preparation for the coming day of invasion, French patriots were reported intensifying their program of sabotage in the face of new Vichy threats of execution.

Radio instructions were beamed to the people of Calabria, on the toe of the Italian mainland, telling them exactly how to disrupt the only long-distance telephone at the disposal of the Germans in Southern Italy, according to a London Radio report, picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Calabrese were given full details of the whereabouts of the all important amplifying switchboard and urged to save their country by contributing to the defeat of Germany.

New Step in Liberation

The people of France were informed over the British Radio that "a new phase in the liberation of Europe" has begun with the fall of Sicily.

"It is indispensable that all elements in France which are called upon to help, and to which special missions are designated, are ready," declared the United Nations broadcaster in the message recorded by CBS.

"All persons must show themselves worthy of their respective tasks. All of you must prepare week after week, day after day, for the approaching task. Everybody must be fully informed when and where to get his orders from the Inter-Allied Command," the radio warning stated.

"Be careful," cautioned the broadcaster. "Under no circumstances whatever should anything induce you by premature action to offer the enemy an excuse to deprive you of your chances to cooperate in the battle for liberation."

Patriots Burn Crops

Meanwhile, from France comes word by way of the Associated Press that the patriots are burning crops in fields and bins, destroying German threshing machines and even wrecking flour mills in an effort to deprive the Germans of any benefit from the crops of France.

Destruction of the crops is said to have been one of the reasons for the recent conference between Vichy Chief of Government Pierre Laval and the German Consul General in Vichy, Krug von Nidda. When the Germans brought three of their own threshing machines to harvest the Nazi share of French crops, these were sabotaged by quick-acting French patriots who put them out of commission by removing important pieces of the machinery.

During the past 24 hours dozens of threshing machines have been put out of order throughout the country, according to a Vichy dispatch to the Lausanne Gazette.

Need for Gas Rises Steadily As War Area Grows in Europe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—With the increasing tempo of the air war in Europe, military gasoline requirements have climbed to nearly one third of all the gasoline produced east of the Rocky Mountains.

A chart prepared by the Petroleum Administration for War showed last night that military demand would take 30.6 per cent of total production east of the Rockies during the rest of this year, 37.6 per cent next year, and 39.6 per cent in 1945. Last year, it absorbed only 12.5 per cent.

The military demand includes gasoline for airplanes, ships, tanks, trucks and other vehicles. The big bombers alone consume staggering amounts of gasoline.

Military authorities say that each of the planes that delivered destruction upon the Axis in Tuesday's rain of bombs on Southeastern Germany and on Nazi airdromes in Southern France burns a weight of gasoline equal to the weight of its engines for each two hours it is aloft.

If just 200 Flying Fortresses participated in those raids, involving flights of 1,500 and 1,000 miles, respectively, their combined gasoline consumption aggregated probably some 300,000 gallons, or as much as 100,000 "A" coupons would be worth this side of the Rockies.

During the Tunisian campaign, 1,100,000 gallons of gasoline were burned daily by the planes in a single command—Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's strategic air force.

Each Flying Fortress participating in a 1,000-mile run, which is about what it takes to fly from North African bases to Naples and back, burns more than 1,100 gallons. The planes that flew a course from Britain over Southeastern Germany to North Africa yesterday traveled about 1,500 miles.

The allotment for all civilian consumption in the 17-State east coast area, including all that goes to busses, trucks, taxis, farm vehicles and passenger cars, is now about 13,776,000 gallons a day.

At present, there are 126 refineries in the United States now contributing or scheduled to contribute to the ultimate production of the special (100-octane) gasoline required to keep the war planes at work. Their daily output is a military secret, but it is believed to be in excess of the nearly 14,000,000 gallons of regular gasoline alloted to eastern civilian vehicles.

Pre-Hitler Austrians Win

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Austrian citizens who were in the United States when their country was absorbed by Germany are not enemy aliens, according to a ruling of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Court held yesterday that the German decree of July 3, 1938, automatically making Austrians everywhere German citizens, could not impose German nationality on nonresident Austrians without their consent.

The ruling rejected a contention of the United States Attorney's Office that the decree was valid and recognized by the United States.

The Court directed the Government to obtain a State Department opinion on whether this country has officially recognized the Nazi absorption of Austria.

In making its decision the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a Federal Court order which had dismissed a writ of habeas corpus and had directed internment as an enemy alien of Dr. Paul Schwarzkopf, a prominent metallurgist born in Czechoslovakia, who at one time was a naturalized German but later became an Austrian citizen.

Dr. Schwarzkopf was in this country when the Germans invaded Austria. The Court ruled that he had the right of selecting his future citizenship, and was not bound by the German decree.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 560,191
1943 volume to date 207,074,895
1942 volume to date 64,149,447

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Wednesday 50.4 Prev day 50.2
Month ago 52.6 Year ago 37.1
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.15g)	4	10⅝	10½	10½	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	4	43¾	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	4	2⅜	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny pf 1a	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Allegheny pf $30 ww	8	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
Alleg Lud $ 1.05g	3	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
Allen Indust (.40e)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Al Chem & Dye 4a	2	153	151½	151½	— 1½
Allied Mills .40g	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Strs (.60)	2	13⅝	13½	13½	
Allied St pf (5)	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
Allis-Ch Mfg ⅔g	7	38⅛	38	38	
Alpha P Chem ⅔g	1	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	1	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Am Airlines 1⅓a	4	68⅞	68¼	68¼	— ¾
Am Bk Note .55g	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh .65g	1	36	36	36	+ 1
Am Brake Sh .65g	2	58½	58½	58½	— ½
Am Cable & Rad	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	83½	83½	83½	— ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	2	37	36¾	36¾	
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	1	109	108½	108½	—1⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Am European .15g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Am Export L 1⅓g	7	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	11	5½	5⅜	5½	
Am&FPS7pf 3.32½	*2	80	79	79	—1½
Am & FP 2 pf	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
Am-Haw SS 1⅓g	2	32	32	32	
Am Hide&Leath	1	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ¼
Am Ice	1	37⅞	37½	37½	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (3½e)	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ½
Am Internat .40g	6	8	7¾	7¾	
Am Locomotive	7	13	13	13	
Am Loco pf 3½a	4	100⅛	100	100	
Am M&Fdy .60g	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	*3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Am News 1.80	10	33½	33½	33½	— ½
Am Pow & Light	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Am P & L $6 pf	11	40¾	40¼	40⅝	— ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	7	39½	39⅛	39⅛	— ¾
Am Rad&St S .30g	18	9	9	9	
Am Roll Mill .60g	25	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	60	65¾	65⅝	65¾	— ⅛
Am Seating ½g	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
Am SmelM&R (2)	8	39¾	39½	39½	— ¾
Am Snuff (1.80g)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Am Stores (¾eg)	2	15	15	15	
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	1	28	28	28	
Am Sum Tob (1g)	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	155	154½	154⅞	
Am Tobacco (3a)	3	57	56¾	57	+ ⅜
Am Tobacco B (3a)	15	58⅛	58	58½	+ ½
Am Tob pf (6)	*120	145	143¾	145	+ ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½g	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Am Viscose 1½g	3	46¾	46⅛	46¾	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Am Woolen	5	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	1	73	73	73	—1⅛
Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1⅓g	16	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
Anac W&C ½g	*10	26	26	26	
Armour III	36	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Armour III pr pf	2	68	68	68	— ¼
Armstrong Ck ¾eg	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Artloom Corp .30g	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	8	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Asso DG 1pf 6	10	95	95	95	
Asso D G 2pf 7	20	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
Assoc Inv pf 5	10	104½	104½	104½	
Atch T & SF 4½g	24	59⅝	59½	59⅞	+ ¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	86	85⅞	86	+1⅛
Atl Coast L 1½g	8	30	29¾	29¾	
Atl G & W I (3e)	2	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	3	56½	56½	56½	— ½
Atl Refining .55g	*3	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4	20	112	112	112	+ ¼
Atlas Corp (1½g)	5	12	11⅞	12	
Atlas Pow 2½eg	40	66¼	66	66	— ½
Austin Nichols	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
Aust N pr A 2k	*530	77	73	74	—8
Aviation Cp (.10g)	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾g	6	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	13	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	*0	51	51	51	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	7	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	6	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
Beau Cr pf 4¼	1	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
Beech Aric 1e	6	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	4	35½	35⅜	35½	
Benef In L (.60g)	13	16¾	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	28	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Beth Steel 4½g	7	59¾	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅜
Bigelow-San 1½g	2	34½	34	34½	+ ½
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	9	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	11	40¾	40¼	40⅝	— ⅜
Bond Stores 1.60	5	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	13	28¾	28½	28½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	35	34½	35	+ ¾
Boston & Maine	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Bridgeport Br ½g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Briggs Mfg(2)	5	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	
Bristol-My 1.40g	100	42	42	42	—1½
Bklyn-Man Transit	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼eg	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Brown Shoe (2)	*1	40½	40½	40½	+1
Brunswick-B ¾eg	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Bucyrus-Erie ½eg	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
BuddMfg Spf .83⅓	*50	52	52	52	
Budd Wheel (¼eg)	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Burling Mill 1.10g	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	1	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ¼
Byers (AM) Co	1	14¾	14¼	14¼	
Byers (AM) pf 7	50	75	75	75	—2½
Byron Jackson ¾eg	2	20	19⅝	20	— ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1	1	1	
Can Dry G Ale .60	5	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	21	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ½
Caro C & O (5)	*0	96½	96½	96½	— ⅜
Case (JI) Co (3g)	2	111	110½	110½	— ½
Case (JI)pf (7)	*0	12	140	140	+ ¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	49	49	49	+ ¼
Celanese Corp (1g)	3	37	37	37	
Celanese 7 pf 7	10	107	107	107	— ½
Celanese 5 pf $	10	115	115	115	
Celotex Corp (½)	4	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	6	19	18¾	18⅞	
Cent Foundry .10g	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½	*100	109½	109½	109½	
Cent V Sug 2½e	3	20½	20	20	— ½
Certain-teed Prod	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	*270	58	57	57¾	+ ¾
Champ P&F pf6	10	107	107	107	— ½
Ches & Ohio (3)	6	46½	46⅜	46⅜	
Chi&E I A 1.50g	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½a	3	19¾	19¼	19¼	
Chi Mail Order .60	*3	14½	14	14	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Chi P T cv pf 3(3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¾
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	3	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Childs Co	7	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
Chrysler Cp 2½g	*18	79⅞	79	79½	+ ⅜
City Ice & F 1.20	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
City Stores	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Clark Eq 1½g	1	35	35	35	
Clev&Pitts 3½	10	92	92	92	+1⅜
Clev Grap Br (1g)	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Clett Peabody ⅓g	3	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	— ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	2	114¼	113	114¼	— ¾
Coca-Cola A 3	*0	65	65	65	
Colgate-Palm-P ⅓	4	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Col-P-P pf4¼	*130	108	108	108	— ½
Collins & Aik	1	25	25	25	
Col & South	*50	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
Col & So 1pf	*270	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	*100	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ⅓g	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Colomb Br A .90g	*1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Colomb Br B .90g	*1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Colum G & E	33	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	70¾	70½	70½	— ½
Colum Carbon (4)	*6	92½	91½	91½	
Comi Credit (3)	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	
Comi Invest Tr (3)	10	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	29	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	
Con'wlth & South	30	¾	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Con & Sou pf (3k)	4	63¾	63¼	63¼	+ ⅛
Conwith Ed 1.05g	30	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (1½g)	1	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅞
Cons Coppermin	1	4½	4½	4½	
Cons Edison 1.40	16	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	4	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
Cons Film ! pf ½a	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	38	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	3	14½	14	14	— ⅜
Cons Vultee (1g)	32	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼a	*5	22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
Consol'n Coal	3	11½	11½	11½	
Consm P pf 4½	80	103¼	103	103¼	+1
Cont Baking ½eg	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Cont Baking pf (8)	2	166¼	166¼	166¼	+ ¼
Cont Can (¾g)	12	33¾	33½	33½	+ ¼
Cont Dia Fib .45g	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	48	48	48	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	21	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	6	35	34½	35	+ ⅜
Corn Prod (2.60)	5	60⅞	60⅜	60⅜	
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Coty International	2	2	2	2	
Crane Co (1a)	4	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	*180	108½	108⅛	108¾	+ ⅜
Cream of Wh 1¼eg	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Crown Cork&S ½eg	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	10	98¾	98¾	98¾	
Crucible Stl (2e)	2	32⅝	32½	32½	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf	*130	21½	21½	21½	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ee	7	13½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
Cudahy Packing	3	18½	18	18	— ⅛
Cunee Press (1½)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	17	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 2¼&k	1	40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	95	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Wr A 1½eg	*4	19½	19⅜	19½	
Cutler-Ham ¾eg	3	23	22¾	22¾	
Davison Chem (1g)	4	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	2	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Deere & Co (1g)	21	38¾	38¼	38¼	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ½
Deisel-Wem-G ⅜ag	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Del Lack & West	7	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Den & Rio GW pf	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
Det Edison .90g	11	21¾	21½	21½	
Diam Match 2½a	3	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
Diam T Motor ½eg	2	14	14	14	
Dist Corp-S h2.22	2	30	30	30	+ ½
Dixie Cup (½eg)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Doehler Die C ¾eg	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
DomeMines h1.20g	7	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	6	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛	— ⅜
Dresser Mfg 1g	11	30½	30	30¼	+ ¼
Dunhill Int	15	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
du Pont deN 3g	5	148⅞	148¾	148¾	— ½
Eastern Air L	3	37½	37½	37½	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	11	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	1	162	162	162	
Eaton Mfg (3)	*3	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½g	10	35½	35	35	— ½
Elec Boat (1½g)	5	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	3	72⅜	71½	71½	—1½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	2	76¾	76	76	—1½
El Storage Bat (2)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
Endicott-John (3)	1	55	55	55	
Eng Pub Service	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	40	83	82½	82⅝	+ ⅜
EngPS$5½pf5½	340	85½	85	85½	+ ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	80	90¾	89½	90¼	+1
Equit Off Bldg	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Erie RR (½eg)	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Erie RR ct ½eg	22	11⅜	11½	11⅜	— ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ¼ag	20	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Evans Products	1	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	2	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	2	24	23½	23½	— ¾
Fed M Truck .20g	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	23⅜	23½	23⅜	+ ⅜
Fed D S pf 4½a	30	94	94	94	
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	2	49½	49	49½	+1
Firest T&R 1⅓eg	19	40⅛	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½g	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
Flintkote ½eg	3	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Florsh Sh A 1⅓eg	2	26	26	26	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	8½	8½	8½	
FollansbeeStl pf	80	47	46¼	47	+1½
Food Fair Strs (1)	3	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Francisco Sugar	8	11⅜	11	11	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Gair (Robert) 1¼e	5	3	3	3	
Gamewell 1⅓eg	80	24¼	24	24	— ½
Gar Wood Ind .35g	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Gaylord pf 2¾	20	52	52	52	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Gen Am Trans 1g	7	43½	43	43	
Gen Baking .45g	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .30g	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Gen Cable	2	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5½k	10	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	47	37⅛	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.20g	3927	41	41	41	
Gen G & El A	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 5 pf5	10	133	133	133	+ ½
Gen Motors 1½g	51	52⅞	52½	52¾	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	— ½
Gen Prec Eq ½eg	3	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7	7	7	
Gen Ry Signal ½ag	1	20½	20½	20½	
Gen Ry Sig pf6	20	112	112	112	—3
Gen Real&Util	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Real&Util pf	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾eg	1	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½k	110	83½	83	83	— ⅞
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
Gen Time Inst	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Gen T & Rub ½eg	6	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
GilHette Saf R ¼eg	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Gillette S R pf 5	1	69¼	69½	69¼	—1⅜
Gimbel Bros .30g	7	12⅜	12	12	— ¼
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	80	80	80	+1
Glidden Co (.60g)	4	19¼	19	19¼	
Goebel Brew (.2C	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Goodrich B F 1	32	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	1	101	101	101	+ ½
Goodyear Tire 1½eg	29	39⅜	39	39	+ ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	3	105⅛	105¼	105¼	+ ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	2	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	1	33	33	33	
Grant (WT) 1.40	5	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	9	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	2	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1½eg	2	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
Green (H L) (2a)	12	49	47	49	+3
Greyhound Cp (1)	6	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Grum Air En 1g	8	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	7	4½	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	60	138½	137½	138½	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	10	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	3	37	37	37	
Gulf Oil 1	27	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅜
Hall Print (1)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch .60g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Hack W pfA1¾a	10	37	37	37	
Harb-Walker ¾eg	7	2⅜	2½	2½	
Hayes Mfg	7	24⅜	23½	23⅝	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	10	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
Hercules Motors 1	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Hercules Powd (1g)	2	78½	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
Hinde&Dau P ½eg	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Hires (CE) 1.20a	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ½
Houd-Hersh B ½eg	6	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
Houston Oil	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
Houston L&P 3.60	*1	63½	63½	63½	— ⅛
House Sound (3)	4	33	32½	32½	—1⅛
Hudson & Man	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Hudson Bay (k2)	2	26	26	26	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	20	10¼	10	10	
Hupp Motor	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	8	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
Ill Cent LL (4)	*130	46	46	46	
Indpls P&L .90g	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
Inland Steel (3g)	2	73	72½	73	+1½
Inspirat C Cop ¾ag	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Interchem Cp 1.60	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
Intercon Rub (1a)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
Interch Cp of 6	40	115	115	115	+1
Interchem Rubber 1a	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron ⅛a	21	8	7⅞	7⅞	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	*2	170	170	170	+1½
Int Harvester (2)	3	68¾	68	68	—1½
Int Harv pf (7)	90	175	175	175	
Int Hydro-Elec A	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Int Minerals ⅓a	7	7	7	7	
Int Mineral&Ch ¼	1	63	63	63	
Int Nick Can (2)	20	30¾	30¼	30¼	
Int Paper	9	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
Int Ry pf 1¾ag	70	63¾	62½	62½	— 1⅛
Int Silver pf (7)		110	110	110	
Int Tel & Tel	43	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
Investype Corp ½g	3	15	15	15	
Jervis (WB) (.60g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	1	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
Jewel Tea pf (4¼)	1	109½	109½	109½	+ ½
Johns-Manville 1a	4	85¼	85	85	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl 1½eg	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Jones&L St pf B 5	2	74	73	74	+1
Joy Mfg (.40g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Kalam St&F (.60)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Kan City South	1	7½	7½	7½	
Kan City Sou pf 2r	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½eg	2	14	13¾	13¾	
Kennecott Cop 1g	21	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	— ⅛
Kresge (SS) ¾eg	4	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Kresge'D St ¼eg	2	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Kress (SH) (1.60)	*3	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
Laclede Gas pf	*150	67¼	67	67	
Lambert Co (1½)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
Lane Bryant (1a)	2	17½	17	17	— ½
Lehigh Val Coal	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	3	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a	1	29	29	29	— ¼
Lehn & Fink 1.05g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Lib-O-F Glass ½ag	3	39½	39¼	39⅜

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Hope for Labor Peace Seen In New Curbs, Pay

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Some Government officials expressed hope today that new opportunities for the miners to fatten their pay envelopes, on the one hand, and stiff penalties for striking, on the other, may prove to be the pattern for averting another coal strike.

Higher earnings will be possible for most miners when Secretary Harold Ickes lengthens the productive shift from seven to eight hours soon. While the miners will have to work longer to increase their pay, they will receive, nevertheless, time and a half for the eighth hour.

Penalties will strike at the treasury of the United Mine Workers under the compliance weapon which President Roosevelt handed to the War Labor Board yesterday. The test of this new compliance policy is not expected until Mr. Ickes restores the mines to private ownership.

Notable Omission

There was one notable omission from this polcy. It does not require signatures on a contract as evidence of compliance. Observance of the terms and conditions of a WLB order will be the test of compliance.

The mere statement of a compliance policy that will enable the board to deal with recalcitrant unions as well as employers freed the board for an immediate attack on its backlog of noncompliance cases, all of them against employers except in mining. The board had declined to seek White House intervention against employers while the Government's policy made no provision for dealing with union defiance, as in the coal case.

Two companies, the Atlantic Basin Iron Works, Inc., of Brooklyn, and the McGeorge Contracting Company, of Bauxite, Ark., were directed to appear at hearings next week and show cause why they should not comply with board orders.

Nine other cases are on the same list. They are: U. S. Gypsum Company, San Diego Laundries, Automatic Transportation Company, of Chicago; American Rolbal Corporation, Brooklyn; Burlington Dyeing and Finishing Company, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.; City Dry Cleaners & Laundry, Inc., and French Benzol Cleaners & Laundry, Inc., Miami, Fla.; Alexander Milburn Company, Baltimore; Donaldson Iron Company, Emmaus, Pa., and National Motor Bearings Company, San Francisco.

Permits Seizure

In the case of persistently defiant employers, the executive order permits seizure of the plant, but the President said "less drastic sanctions, however, including control of war contracts, of essential materials, and of transportation and fuel, should be applied if this can be done without impeding the war effort."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—The War Labor Board refused yesterday to grant maintenance of union membership and dues checkoff at the Chrysler Corporation, Detroit.

The Board's action was unusual in a case involving the C. I. O. United Auto Workers and a large corporation. It was further underlined by the fact that labor members joined in the decision although a panel had recommended granting of the union maintenance and the checkoff.

The decision covered plants in Michigan, Indiana and California. An impartial chairman with final and binding powers to interpret the collective bargaining agreement will be appointed, the Board said.

WMC Action Held Vital Now to Avert Shortage of Paper

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Paper and Pulp Association said that immediate action by the War Manpower Commission was necessary to avert a drastic shortage of paper in the United States which might gravely affect the national economy.

Basically, decreased output springs from manpower shortages in the pulpwood cutting areas, the association said.

In a proposed plan of action suggested to the WMC, E. W. Tinker, executive secretary of the association, urged that woods labor employed in pulpwood cutting be placed on the same basis as agricultural labor and that a uniform and co-ordinated program be directed to all employment offices and draft boards.

Further steps suggested included immediate approval of previous industry recommendations for the conservation of fiber, employment of prisoners of war along with experienced wood cutters transferred from other industries, action to encourage increased production through the $1,000,000 Congressional appropriation for this purpose and steps to facilitate importing pulpwood from Russia and other sources.

The association reported that receipts of pulpwood dropped off 31 per cent in the first six months of 1943 compared with the same period in 1942, while domestic wood pulp production fell off 17.5 per cent in the first half of 1943.

In the plan submitted to the WMC, the association made recommendations for corrective measures in the Pacific Northwest, the Southern region and Lakes states region.

Serious Conversion Problems Face War Concerns on 'V-Day'

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As "V-Day" approaches, corporations now engaged in all-out war effort are beginning to wonder more and more audibly what they are going to use, on that day, for money to pay the cost of getting back to peacetime production.

The problem is very unevenly distributed through American industry, affecting some industries acutely, like airplane manufacture, and some industries hardly at all, like the manufacturers of trucks.

By and large, however, it affects chiefly the industries and companies which have mushroomed into enormous war production. The outstanding examples, therefore, are the very industries which are now holding the topmost priorities on the war program—the builders of aircraft and naval and cargo ships, for example.

Plane manufacturers, for instance, must face the prospect that unless long-range economic plans are made well in advance, or unless re-conversion to peace comes gradually, "V-Day" will strike them like a bolt of lightning a few seconds after the last thunder of the guns has rolled away.

The problem is not merely a financial one. It is a social one; for it will hit also their hundreds of thousands of employees, and the communities where they work and live.

Hugh Expansion

An illustration was cited recently before the House Naval Affairs Committee. The Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation builds Liberators, Flying Cats, and other fighting ships. Its sales in 1939 were $3,600,000. For the current year to end Nov. 30 they are expected to reach $630,000,000. (The whole airplane industry was doing a business at the time of Munich of around $225,000,000, but output of airplanes, engines, instruments, parts, etc., this year, is estimated at $20,000,000,000, or 80 times as much).

To handle its orders, Consolidated incurred liabilities and commitments that last Nov. 3 totaled $546,000,000. But its net working capital on that date was only $9,000,000. Its working capital last June was about enough for two weeks' pay rolls, or enough to pay for the design and tooling up for a 100-passenger transport plane.

Two major problems face such mushroomed industries.

The first is, of course, how far they can find peacetime volume to make up for war orders. It is a certainty, for instance, that airplane sales after the war will not for some time again reach the $20,000,000,000 level the war has produced, nor that shipbuilders will have a market for 20,000,000 dwt. tons of cargo ships a year and 2,400,000 tons of expensive naval construction (worth from $1,000 to $2,000 per ton) annually. As an airplane industry Vice-President told the Naval Affairs Committee recently, "We have been raised to the sky from humble origins. We are going to be cut back to size. Make no mistake about that."

But while such businesses are doomed to sharp postwar shrinkage, it is by no means inevitable that their employees are correspondingly doomed to sudden unemployment. How the employees fare depends almost entirely on the time factor—the length of time over which the national reconversion is spread out. General expectation is that large backlogs of civilian demand will in a year or two provide large employment, but the transition can be either painfully abrupt, or gradual enough to be comparatively painless.

One mitigation for the plane people, incidentally, may be the present wish of the automobile industry to be re-converted to peacetime production all at once and, so to speak, in one piece, because of its generally integrated nature. This would take care of a considerable part of the inevitable cut in airplane output.

The second problem of war industry is that of what to do for ready cash on V-Day.

Figures now regularly compiled by the Federal Reserve Board recently showed that checking accounts of corporations increased about $12,000,000,000 in 1942 to the stupendous figure of $38,000,000,000. This would give the impression that industry must have enough cash on hand to finance nearly any kind of conversion.

A considerable part of this sum might be discounted as reserves against income tax liabilities, for the corporations which were making about $7,000,000,000 in 1939 and paying only a shade over $1,000,000,000 in taxes are expected in the current fiscal year to make something round $25,000,000,000 but pay something round $16,000,000,000 of it in taxes. Nevertheless the total would indicate that American business was unprecedentedly "liquid," like the American public.

It seems probable, however, that a good part of this cash is in the hands, not of war industry, but of civilian industries which have run off their inventories and been unable to acquire the raw materials for further production of civilian goods. A considerable part also may be cash held against property account for deferred maintenance and postponed retirements. It is noteworthy, for instance, that the cash position of the railroads and electric power companies has swelled past all financial precedent.

Many "Plant-Poor"

But while many civilian industries are unprecedentedly gorged with cash, war industries in general have gone the other way, having extended themselves on plant and material until they are "plant-poor" and "inventory-poor." Their working capital position is not as good as it was before the war.

As a matter of fact war industries have probably not been, by and large, as profitable as civilian industry. Profit limitations and then renegotiation of contracts have taken away the velvet. Some war industries have made very large profits, but only where the business has multiplied in volume many times, so that even a much smaller unit profit makes a much larger net profit after renegotiation and income taxes. It is notable that the published criticisms of war profits almost invariably present them as a percentage of pre-war profit or pre-war invested capital, and even here the instances generally have to be chosen from mushroom industries which have grown like Alice to tree-top height, and if the figures were limited to percentages of volume they would tell quite a different story.

But in addition to having their capital heavily tied up in plant and inventory, war industries face the severe hazard of contract cancellation and slow pay.

Within a month after the Armistice in 1918, one third of the government's outstanding war contracts of that day were cancelled. Within six months of the Armistice the cancellations amounted in dollar volume to nearly a quarter of the total war expenditures of the government for World War I. Eventually some $5,000,000,000 of cancelled contracts caused 40,000 claims that took about three years to settle (and one notable instance, that of Bethlehem Steel's shipbuilding contracts, was only settled 24 years later in the Supreme Court). The government was slow-pay.

Several thousand war contracts have already been canceled this year as a result of "cut-backs" and changes in the war program. But on July 18 it was reported that of 3,700 such terminations, 2,300 were unsettled, 400 of these being already six months past due. The Government is still slow pay.

The contractor ties up his (or the bank's) money in a war contract, and then the Army or Navy doesn't want the product for some good and sufficient strategic or tactical reason and cancels. There is no question of ultimate payment, and very little difference over what is due, but there is a terrific shortage of auditors and accountants, and the services must check the books before they pay, and so the contractor opens his books to the Government auditor and waits—and waits and waits—for his money.

(To be continued)

Choice Steaks, Prime Cuts of Beef Seen Nonexistent by Next Winter

CHICAGO (AP)—Choice steaks and prime cuts of beef—the kind that once obtained in high-class restaurants and hotels—will be virtually non-existent this winter, livestock observers predicted.

The type of beef which used to glamorize the banquet at conventions is definitely on its way out—it isn't profitable for farmers to produce it, and Department of Agriculture statistics indicate they won't make the attempt.

Fewer choice slices doesn't of itself mean there will be less beef, however—there may be more of the type grading "medium" or "good" to make up the difference, livestock men asserted.

Reports from farmers who feed grain to cattle, the Agriculture Department said, showed 76 per cent of the cattle in feed-lots on August 1 were intended for market in August, September and October; 10 per cent in November, and only 14 per cent in December or later.

"This points to a very short supply of long fed cattle during the latter months of this year," the department added.

Livestock men agreed with the department's observation, saying it is the long fed cattle which produce the juicy, savory cuts which get on the de luxe dinner rather than on the blue plate special.

Moreover, fewer cattle are going into feed-lots, livestock men said, and the department's report supported this contention. At the start of this year the number of cattle in feed-lots was 8 per cent above last year; on April 1 it was 1 per cent higher, and on August 1 it was 11 per cent lower.

This movement of more cattle out of feed-lots than is going into them was blamed by livestock men on OPA ceilings, which, they contend, make it unprofitable to feed the grassy cattle coming off western ranges to what is termed a "high-finish." It is the "high-finish" cattle which give the choice and prime cuts.

Around this issue a controversy rages, with the OPA contending feeding cattle to a "high-finish" is a waste of scarce feed grains which might better be used to feed cows and chickens to produce dairy products.

But both sides were agreed on one point—the choice steak will become a wartime casualty.

Philco Net Income Steady

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Philco Corporation's consolidated net income of $2,209,992, or $1.61 per share, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, is unchanged after renegotiation of war contracts, John Ballantyne, President, announced.

Railroad Executives

(Above) M. A. Metcalf, appointed executive assistant to the president of the Canadian National Railways, succeeding the late E. P. Mallory. Mr. Metcalf had occupied the position of assistant to the president since 1936. (Below) G. W. V. Shaw, assistant secretary of the company, has been named office assistant to the president.

U. S. Steel Corp. To Run Defense Plant in Utah

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Steel Corp. announced completion of arrangements with the Defense Plant Corp. for operation of the new Government-owned steel mill at Geneva, Utah, scheduled for completion at the end of the year.

The corporation has formed a new subsidiary, Geneva Steel Co., to operate the plant during the war for Government account without operating fee or other compensation.

Costs incidental to management and operation will be paid by Defense Plant Corp., a Reconstruction Finance Corp. subsidiary, and proceeds from the sale of its products will accrue to the Government agency.

When completed, the Geneva works will be the largest integrated steel mill west of the Mississippi, its cost will approximate $180,000,000, and it will be completely modern, the steel corporation said.

Site of the works embraces more than 1,600 acres. The plant was ordered by the Government primarily to provide steel for war shipbuilding needs on the Pacific Coast.

First All-Cargo Air Service N. Y.-L. A. Scheduled Friday

WASHINGTON (AP)—American Airlines announced it will inaugurate Friday the first transcontinental all-cargo air service between New York and Los Angeles.

The first flight will leave Los Angeles at 11:30 p. m. Pacific war time, arrive in Washington Saturday evening, and proceed to New York. Schedules for two regular daily flights call for stops at Nashville, Memphis, Dallas, Fort Worth, El Paso, and Phoenix, in addition to Washington.

Ships used in the new service, which will carry only express and mail, will be regular passenger planes. Special cargo containers will convert the seats into cargo space, enabling the ships to carry approximately twice the load of express and mail carried on regular passenger flights.

Northeast Airlines Plans Additional Financing

Northeast Airlines' plans for additional financing were disclosed by Robert S. Swain, vice-president and treasurer of the company. Mr. Swain stated that the company has in its treasury authorized but unissued stock.

Although the outstanding stock enjoys no pre-emptive rights, Northeast Airlines directors have decided to offer shareholders the privilege of subscribing to the new stock on a basis of two shares for each three held. The offering price will be determined at a later date. The registration statement covering this issue will be filed soon.

Proceeds forthcoming from this issue will be added to the company's working capital, Mr. Swain said, providing funds necessary for the expansion for which Northeast has already announced plans.

Coal Contract Case Is Taken Over by WLB

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—After waiting 20 weeks for John L. Lewis and anthracite coal operators to reach an agreement on a new contract, the War Labor Board (WLB) has taken over that wage controversy involving 80,000 miners.

It set a hearing for Washington on Monday, to which it invited Mr. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer. Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the operators, had urged the board to step in and settle the dispute.

A spokesman for the UMW said there would be no comment from Mr. Lewis, and referred all inquiries to Mr. Kennedy in New York where union-operator negotiations have been under way.

Mr. Kennedy would not comment on the board's action, but said the New York negotiations would continue throughout this week.

"We are in hopes of reaching an agreement," he said. "There is always that hope. There still is some little difference between us."

Major W. W. Inglis, operator spokesman and chairman of the joint negotiating committee, said only: "The negotiations are continuing."

In a telegram notifying operators and miners of the hearing, Lloyd K. Garrison, WLB executive director, asserted that under the Smith-Connally Labor Disputes Act, any changes in wages or working conditions approved by the board would become effective only upon the return of the mines from Government to private operation—in the absence of a request by Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes, or the union, for a change.

Neither the union nor Mr. Ickes has applied to the board for a change in anthracite employment terms, although Mr. Ickes obtained authority this week to order a 48-hour week anywhere in the coal fields.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Smith-Connally anti-strike law cleared its first hurdle when Federal Court Judge F. P. Schoonmaker overruled motions to quash indictments against 30 miners on grounds the measure is unconstitutional.

The miners were indicted last month by a grand jury investigating wildcat strikes in southwestern Pennsylvania's soft coal fields during June and July. It was the first action under the Act, passed June 25 over a Presidential veto.

Judge Schoonmaker declared:

"The powers of the Government known as war powers are almost without limit.

"We (the court) are of the opinion the Act is a valid exercise of war powers and we therefore overrule the motions to quash the indictments."

"This country is involved in a very serious war and the necessary operation of coal mines must not be impeded," he added.

Trial of the miners, 28 of whom are charged with conspiracy and the other two with coercion, is scheduled to open Sept. 1.

Morgenthau Says 'Door Still Open' On Tax Program

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—Emphasizing that "the door is still open" on an Administration tax program, Secretary Henry Morgenthau said last evening that lesser and even higher figures were being discussed than the $12,000,000,000 previously mentioned as a new revenue goal.

The Treasury Secretary met reporters in an informal press conference at the conclusion of the second of a series of exploratory tax conferences, which he described as a "good meeting with very good spirit." Executive agencies concerned with taxes are seeking in the conferences to arrive at a united front.

Mr. Morgenthau reported that the discussion dealt with taxes from the standpoint of revenue, impact on inflation, and effect on production.

Declining to go into details, the Treasury head told questioners the group had considered a spendings tax along "with a lot of other things." To another question, he said the idea of an individual excess profits tax was not being considered in the Treasury.

Roads' Operating Revenues Up 18 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 87 class I carriers, representing 80.9 per cent of total operating revenues, had estimated operating revenues of $633,259,351 in July, compared with $537,894,040 in July, 1942, an increase of 17.7 per cent.

The reporting carriers had freight revenues of $467,456,736, an increase of 8.8 per cent over July, 1942, and passenger revenues of $124,368,156, an increase of 65.3 per cent.

New Airline Hearing Set

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has set Sept. 7 for a hearing on the application of Trans-Oceanic Airlines, Inc., for an order exempting it from all provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940. Trans-Oceanic is a Delaware corporation comprised of ferry command pilots and crew members who have organized for postwar transport operation.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5½	6½
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10¼
American Hardware Co	37	39
American Manufacturing	24½	37½
American Manufac 5 pf	85½	
American Wringer Co	6½	7¾
†Amoskeag Company	33¼	
†Amoskeag Company pf	23¼	
Appleton Company	24	27
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¼
Arlington Mills	47¾	50½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27	29
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13¾	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¾	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108	
Bendex Home Appliance	5¼	8
Berkshire Fine Spinning	12¼	14¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	84½	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	89	
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21
Boston Woven Hos & Rubber	36½	38½
Brown Co	1.80	2.10
Brown Co pf	30½	32¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5¾	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	30	
Chapman Valve Manufac	31¼	34
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	18
Coos Bay Lumber Co	35	37½
Cornel Dubilier	16¾	18½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	29¾	31¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27¼	29¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22¾	25¼
Draper Corporation	77½	80¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	17¾
Eastern Corporation	6½	7¾
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20¼
Exolon Co	8¾	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	10¼	12¼
Family Loan Society pf A	22¼	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¾	45¾
Fruit of the Loom	18¾	20¾
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	15¾
General Machinery	23¼	25½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9¼	10¼
Goodall Worsted Company	35	38
Graton & Knight Co	89¾	93¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30½	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	115	
Harrington & Richardson	2¼	3
Haskelite fg Co	10¾	11¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16¾	18¾
†Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	16¾	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¾	20¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	29¾	31¾
International Machine Tool	3¾	4½
Keith George E Co	28	30½
Kendall Company	103¾	108¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	98¾	102
Landers Frary & Clark	100¾	104¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	100¾	104¾
Lincoln Stores 7	113	117¼
Long-Bell Lumber Co	8¾	10¾
Ludlow Mfg2& Sales Co	30	32¼
Marathon Paper Mills	61¾	64¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	67¾	70¾
Merck & Co	112¾	116¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108¾	112¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	113¾	117¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	92¾	95¾
†Metal & Thermit Corp	98¼	101¼
Millers Falls Company	16½	17¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	101¼	104
Nashawena Mills	105¾	109¼
Nashua Gummee & C Paper	100	103¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	105¾	108¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	12¾	13¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	17¼	18¾
National Chemical & Mfg	112¾	116¾
National Shirt Shops	22¾	24½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	1¾	2¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	21	
Nicholson File Company	36¼	39
Nonquitt Mills	61¼	65½
Ohio Finance	3¾	4¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	31¾	33¾
Parker Alliance	22¾	24¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	38½	41¾
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	13	15
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	250	
Remington Arms Co Inc	8¾	11
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	13¾	16¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	39	42
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	3¾	4¾
Sanford Mills	25¾	27½
Submarine Signal Co	36	38
Tampax Inc	17½	18¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	49¼	51¼
United Elastic Corp	74¼	76¼
U S Envelope Company	71¾	73¾
U S Envelope Company 7 pf	21¾	22¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	20¾	21¾
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	19¾	21¼
Wamsutta Mills Inc	7¾	8½
Warner & Swasey Co	106¼	111½
Warren Bros Class B	32	34½
Warren Bros Class C	7¾	9½
West Point Manufacturing	16¾	18
Wickwire Spencer Steel	99	
*Ex-dividend.	23	25
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.		

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Pow & Light $7 pf	96¾	100¾
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	105¾	109¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	87¾	90¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	104¾	108¾
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	103	106¼
Generl Water G&E $3 pf	39¾	42¼
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	98¾	102
Kansas P&Lt 4½ pf	100¾	104¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100¾	104¾
New Orleans Pub Sv $7 pf	113	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	8¾	10¾
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30	32¼
No States Power Del 6 pf	61¾	64¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	67¾	70¾
OhioPub Serv 6 pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	108¾	112¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	113¾	117¾
Penn Power&Light $7 pf	92¾	95¾
Public Service Ind	98¼	101¼
Public Service Ind 5 pf	16½	17¾
Public Service Okla $ pf	101¼	104
Rochester Gas&El 5 pf	105¾	109¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	100	103¾
San Diego Gas&Electric	105¾	108¾
Sierra Pacific Power Co	12¾	13¾
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	17¼	18¾
Tampa Electric Co	114½	
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	22¾	24¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Washington Ry&Elec units	99¾	103¾
	15¼	16¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17¾	19½
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	
Brockton Gas Light	6¼	7¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Cent Maine Power 7 pf	115½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	89½	
Conn Light & Power	36¼	38¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¾	25¼
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	21	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¼	39
†Green Mountain Power pf	61¼	65½
Hartford Electric Light	48	51
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12	13¾
Holyoke Water Power	16½	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	30
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39½
Lynn Gas & Electric	74¼	78
Mass Power & Light pf	15¼	16¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¾	33¾
Narragansett Elec pf	36	39
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17½	18½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	49¼	51¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf ln	74¼	76¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	71¾	73¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	21¾	22¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	20¾	21¾
Newport Electric	19¾	21½
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106¼	111½
R I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Rockland Light & Power	7¾	9½
Springfield Gas Light	16¾	18
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	
Western Mass Companies	23	25

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (2.80a)	19¾	21½
Bank of New York (14)	380	
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48¼	50¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	86	91
Central Hanover Bank&Trust (4)	95¾	99¼
Chase National (1.40)	33¾	35¼
Chemical Bank&Trust (1.80)	45¾	47¾
Commercial (3)	307	317
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	16¼	18
Corn Exchange Bk&Trust (2.40)	44½	47
Empire Trust (3)	76	80
First National (80)	1455	1495
Guaranty Trust (12)	298	308
Irving Trust (.60)	13¼	14¼
Kings County (30)	1400	
Lawyers Trust (1)	32½	33¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44½	47
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52	54
National City (1)	33¾	35¾
New York Trust (3½)	97½	91½
Public (1½)	35	38
Title Guaranty & Trust	4½	5¼
United States (60a)	1190	1240

(a) Also extras or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	$360	
First National (2)	47¼	49¾
Merchants National (12)	320	340
†New England Trust (30)	$400	
National Rockland (2)	43	46½
National Shawmut (1)	23¾	25¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	
Second National (4)	135	152
†State Street Trust (9)	260	
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	11
United States Trust pf (.80)	15	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	40	44½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41½	44¾
Continental Illinois (4)	94¼	100¼
First National Chicago (10)	344	353
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	23½	24½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54	56½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35	36¾
Agricultural (3a)	75	78½
American Alliance (1a)	27½	29¼
American Casualty Company	11¾	13
American Equitable (1)	19¾	21¾
American Insurance Newark (½a)	15	16½
American Re-Insurance (1½a)	60¼	63¾
American Reserve	43¾	47¼
Automobile Insur Co Hartford	21	22½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	18¾	20¾
Bankers & Shippers (2a)	37½	39½
Boston (16a)	84½	91½
Camden Fire (1)	800	815
City of New York (1a)	21	22½
Connecticut General Life (1)	18¾	20¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37½	39½
Federal (1.40)	39¾	42¾
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	43¾	47¼
Fireman Fund ($2) (3)	67½	71½
Firemen's Newark (.60)	85	89
Franklin Fire (1a)	12¾	13¾
General Reinsurance (2)	28½	30½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½a)	48½	51½
Glens Falls (1.60)	18½	20½
Globe & Republic (½)	32¾	45¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	10	11½
Hanover (1.20)	29½	31
Hartford Fire (2a)	27½	29¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	96¼	100¾
Home Insurance (1.20a)	44	47
Homesteam (½g)	30¾	32½
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	18¼	18¾
Jersey Insurance New York (1½g)	82½	84¾
Knickerbocker (½)	39¼	41
Maryland Casualty	8¾	10
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	5	5¾
Merchant & Mfs New York (.40)	73¾	77¼
Merchants Fire Ass'n (1½a)	7¾	8¼
National Fire (2)	48¼	51¼
National Liberty (.20a)	61	64
National Union (2a)	7¾	8¼
New American Casualty (.97½g)	188	198
New Brunswick (1½a)	26¾	28¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	33¾	35¾
New York Fire (.80)	44½	47
North River (1)	17¾	19¾
Northeast Insurance	25¾	27½
Northern (3a)	5½	6¼
Pacific Fire (5)	94½	99
Peerless Casualty Company	109	114
Phoenix (2a)	46¾	49¼
Preferred Accident (.80a)	11¾	13
Providence-Washington (1a)	88	92
Reinsurance Corp (N York (.075g)	14¾	15¾
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	35¾	37¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	6¾	7¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (3a)	23¾	27¾
Seaboard Surety (1½g)	23	25
Security (1.40)	303	313
Springfield (4½g)	41¾	44½
Standard Accident	38¾	39¾
Travelers (16)	1261½	1321
Unit States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	69	72¾
United States Fire (2	487	502
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	36¾	38¾
Westchester (1.20a)	50½	53¼
	77	82
	33¾	35¾

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	6.92	7.52
Amerex Holding	24.50	26.00
American Business Shares	2.22	2.33
Axe Houghton Fund	13.22	14.22
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.35	103.49
Boston Fund	16.34	17.57
Broad Street Investing	27.00	29.19
Bullock Fund	14.12	15.48
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.75
Century Shares Trust	27.03	30.04
Chemical Fund	9.74	10.54
Christiana Securities Co	2285.00	2385.00
Commodity Corp	8.94	
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.25	37.00
Dividend Shares	1.20	1.32
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	19.74	21.30
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.72	12.58
Equitable Invest Corp	29.07	31.26
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.875	32.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.46	18.80
Fund Investors Inc	20.59	22.58
General Capital	31.14	33.70
General Investors Trust	5.08	5.47
Incorporated Investors Tr	19.67	21.15
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.92
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23
‡Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 ... 33.37	S-1 ...	38.49
B-2 ... 38.75	S-2 ...	13.70
B-3 ... 18.73	S-3 ...	10.48
B-4 ... 10.21	S-4 ...	4.43
K-1 ... 16.76	K-2 ...	18.81
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	92.10	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.50	..
Maryland Fund	4.20	4.80
Mass Investor Tr	20.50	22.04
Mass In

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Five Gold Sovereigns

By Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis
Authors of "The Crimson Shawl" Illustrated by the Authors

Chapter Eight

The Christmas greens still hung at Boxwood, when a shattering blow descended. Norfolk was destroyed! The largest city of the Province was a heap of smoking rubble!

For a month the Virginia riflemen had held it, ignoring the Governor's threats. Then at his command the British fleet had turned their guns upon the city. Scarcely a building was left standing, and five thousand people were homeless. The country rocked with indignation.

When the news reached Boxwood, old Roger took it in grim silence.

There was no longer any doubt in Stephen Farnsworth's mind. Whatever his convictions, this dastardly act of Lord Dunmore's had ruined all hopes of reconciliation with the mother country.

For some time, the Governor had been waging a kind of piratical war upon his own province. At his orders, British warships blockaded Hampton Roads and stopped every vessel going in or out, seizing the cargoes.

On the other side, the Philadelphia Congress passed an act forbidding all exports. The storehouses were crammed with crops that could not be shipped. It meant ruin to the planters, old Roger declared.

He stormed at the story of a battle fought near Boston on Bunker Hill, in which great numbers of the British red-coats were slain before they succeeded in winning the heights.

In the autumn the Governor launched another blow. Hoping to intimidate the Virginians, he proclaimed freedom and help to any slave who would leave his master and join the British force. The Province was aghast. It invited that dreaded possibility, a general uprising of the blacks. The outcome was awaited anxiously.

A few runaways, some twenty or thirty, seized the opportunity and made their way to Norfolk, Virginia's first commercial city, held by the Governor and the fleet. The ex-slaves were set to build a fort, and a company of riflemen marched upon Norfolk, prepared to put a stop to these warlike preparations.

Tom Is Elected

Meanwhile the Convention in Richmond met in haste. They boldly raised more troops and elected delegates to the second Philadelphia Congress, among them Tom Jefferson, this time in his own right. In the tiny church of St. John, the only public building in the town, they held their sessions, listened to Patrick Henry's stirring address. His words, "Give me liberty or give me death," rang through the province.

It was a few nights after the news of the destruction of Norfolk reached Boxwood that Anne was waked by a rattling window. She sat up.

"Who's there?"

"Mis' An'!"

Yazu! She slid out of bed and across to the window. Yazu was clinging in the vines. His eyes were wide and rolling.

"Mis' An', go!" he whispered hoarsely. "Go! Run away quick. Cajar comin'!" Cajar was one of the grooms who had been censured repeatedly for incompetent work and had at last run away. It had been reported that he had taken refuge with a gang of convicts and runaways who were hiding in the Black Swamp some miles from Boxwood.

"What?" gasped Anne. "What do you mean?"

"Cajar comin'," he repeated. "Lotta bad man comin'. Gotta guns. Say kill bukra, kill ever'body. Mis' An', run quick!"

"Cajar! Where is he?"

Yazu waved his arm vaguely. "Comin' from de swamp. Lotta bad mans." He suddenly broke into a flood of African talk, too frightened to know what he was saying. He began sliding down the vines.

"Come back here," Anne called desperately, but he was gone. She saw him flash across the moonlit lawn.

Father will probably laugh at me, she thought, hesitating. Then she remembered Yazu's terrified face and rapped smartly on her father's door. He took the warning in serious earnest.

"Call Mrs. Crawford and Melisse, Anne," he directed, "and get yourselves dressed. Wake Flick and tell him to rouse your grandfather. I am going for Searles and Parker." He hurried out.

Mrs. Crawford was hard to wake, but once roused she was full of alarm. Melisse and Till came tumbling down the attic stairs.

Anne ran down to her grandfather's rooms.

"Cajar!" Flick stammered. "Wot he doin' 'round here?"

There was the sound of galloping hoofs on the drive.

"What is going on?" old Roger's voice demanded from behind the bed-curtains.

"There is an alarm, Grandfather," Anne called. "We are all up."

"Why haven't I been told of it before," he exclaimed, peevishly. "Let nothing be done till I come."

When Mr. Farnsworth came back to the house, he looked anxious. "I am afraid it is more serious than we thought," he said. "Searles is rousing the house servants. I have sent Pomp to Williamsburg for help.

"There is no immediate danger, but I am taking no chances. You are all to go into town at once, to the Brick House. Parker is putting in the horses now." As he spoke he was at the gun-closet, bringing out guns and ammunition.

His wife protested. "I will not leave you, Stephen."

"Oh, Caroline, do not make it difficult. Think of my father and Anne."

"But, Stephen—" She hesitated. "If this is a general uprising, we may find worse in Williamsburg."

"We must take that chance," he said gravely.

Hasty Preparations

Old Roger bustled out, prepared to take command of the situation. It required tact to persuade him that his part was to protect the ladies and guard the valuables which they were to carry with them.

Anne protested loudly against running away.

"Stop talking, Anne," said her father, decisively, "and help your mother and Mrs. Crawford with the silver." The Farnsworth plate was handsome and there was much of it. It was to be hidden in the well in the kitchen yard. Mrs. Crawford opened the chest and drawers, while the others ran back and forth, their arms laden. It was rather terrible to see each treasured piece disappear under the dark water.

"Shall we ever get them all up again?" sighed Mrs. Farnsworth.

The coach came around the stables, old Scipio driving.

"We done drove de res' de horses to de pastures, Marse Steve," he said. "'Ceptin' for Macbeth. He's saddled and waitin' fo' you, in de bushes by de gate."

The traveling coach was to follow with a few of the servants and some necessary baggage. It might be several days before they returned, and Brick House was quite bare of small comforts.

Mr. Searles came from the nearer quarters with Reuben and Ginny.

"I told the rest to hide in the woods if a fight came," he said. "And I sent one of the boys to rouse the field-hands, and tell them to go to the lower plantation and stay there. If they are loyal, they'll go; if not—" He threw up his hands in an expressive gesture. Anne caught her father's warning look.

"Jube and Mum Tidey must come with us," old Roger announced. "They must make room in the traveling coach."

Grandfather grew excited. Mrs. Farnsworth settled it. "Melisse and Tilly can come in with us."

They were gathered in the drive, when Mrs. Farnsworth turned to Anne.

"Oh, Anne, my emeralds! I have forgotten them! In the hidden cupboard over the fireplace."

Anne ran upstairs. She knew the secret cupboard and slid back the panel. She slipped the necklace into her pocket.

Yazu's Second Warning

Neither she nor Tilly had thought of her own trinkets. She ran to her room and rummaged in the drawers. She found a pair of shoebuckles and the sovereign on its chain. She was attacking the second drawer when a wild scream broke the silence.

She sprang to the window. A figure was speeding up the lawn. Yazu again! "Comin'! Dey's comin' —dis way!"

Anne dashed for the stairs.

The Story Starts Here

These were troublous times in Virginia, when the American colonies were protesting against the tyranny of the English king. At Boxwood, Farnsworth estate, Grandfather Roger maintained his loyalty to the English sovereign and chided young Tom Jefferson, a friend of the family, for his "wild" new ideas. Anne, harum-scarum member of the family, and her grown-up half-brother Dick, were warm friends of Tom. Anne was trying hard to be more sedate and had hung a gold sovereign around her neck as a "cog wheel" to restrain her from wild pranks. Her father had promised, if she kept it unspent, to add another sovereign every year until she had five.

Each treasured piece disappeared under the dark water

"They are coming from the orchard," she screamed, bounding down. The door to the terrace was barred. She tugged at the bolt and flung it wide. Yazu had disappeared.

"Come back, Miss Anne!" Parker ran forward, a musket in his hand.

"Yazu is out there," she protested.

Her father was at her side. "Go, Anne, out to the coach! You, Parker, get to an upper window."

"But Yazu—" Anne began.

"Go," he said. "They may rush the house at any minute—surround it. You will all be trapped!" He pushed her ahead of him. Out on the drive the two coaches stood waiting. On the portico stood Jube and Mum Tidey.

"Jube! Tidey!" he stormed. "What are you doing here?"

"Jube an' me don't aim to traipse around the country in de night time, Marse Steve, an' we won't leave you nohow." The old woman spoke obstinately. Mr. Farnsworth gave up. He thrust Anne in bodily and slammed the coach door.

A shot rang out from behind the house. It was answered instantly. The attack was on and Parker was ready for it.

"Go ahead, Scipio," Mr. Farnsworth shouted.

They started with a lurch. Anne cramped between the knees of her mother and Mrs. Crawford caught a last glimpse of the open door of Boxwood, of her father standing on the step and Mum Tidey behind him holding Yazu. Then the traveling coach swung in behind, cutting off her view.

It was a perilous ride, groping through the dark woods without the light. In the quiet of the night every sound was magnified. Anne, conscious of the far-off beat of horses, felt her mother start.

It was the militia—thirty or more strong and fully armed. In answer to Mrs. Farnsworth's frantic pleadings to hurry, they galloped on.

All Williamsburg was asleep. Melisse took the key from her master and let them into the dark, silent house.

It was almost sunrise before Mr. Farnsworth came. His face was weary, smoke begrimed.

He told his story. The gang of criminals, black and white, were led by Cajar and the man with the car. They tried to storm the house; but shots from the windows kept them off. Then one of them had crept up under the shrubbery and fired the wooden portico. He, Parker and the two old servants would have perished, but the militia had arrived in time. They had chased off the attackers, put out the fire, but not before much damage had been done.

With a trembling hand old Roger motioned to Flick. "I must go to my room," he said, "I can stand no more tonight."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Lovely Twins

Hail, Joy!
Thou swift boy!
And Delight,
Thy sister bright!

For your sakes I turn away
From the pleasant, from the gay.
Circling ever, pleasures go,
To and fro, to and fro.
Gaiety has a voice too loud,
Loves attention, seeks the crowd.

But like birds,
Clear and bright
Joy soars up,
Sings Delight!

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Our Mail Bag

"I have found many interesting pen friends through the Mail Bag," writes Hope F. (12), of Belmont, Massachusetts. "This is the first time I have ever written to have my own name printed.

"I shall enter the ninth grade in September. I'm quite fond of music and have played the flute for several years. I also like reading and hiking. We used to go to New Hampshire in the summer, and as we were near the White Mountains, did a good deal of climbing.

"Although it is more exciting to have correspondents in foreign countries, I should welcome letters from girls anywhere."

Sally W. (12), of Auburndale, Massachusetts, would like to correspond with girls in any part of the world. "I like to play the piano and also accompany the violin," she writes. "My hobby is collecting pins with fancy tops. I enjoy sports and particularly like swimming, ice skating, and going on tramps, either on foot or on a bicycle. With my parents and two older brothers, I play many indoor games. I like reading, especially about pioneer life."

Sharon S. (12), of Cleveland, Ohio, would like to make friends with girls through the Mail Bag. "I like swimming, badminton, ice skating and roller skating," she writes.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Young people writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Let's Read the Instrument Panel

Airplanes and How They Fly—11

By Marshall McClintock
Author of "Millions of Books," "The Story of New England," etc. Illustrated by Arthur Silv

The first airplanes had no cockpits, no instrument panels—and no instruments. The pilot lay or sat on the open wing. He guided the plane by looking at familiar landmarks below him. If the motor sounded as if it were running smoothly, he decided that nothing was wrong with it. When he turned and banked, he guessed the proper tilt by the feel.

One early flier suspended a cord or wire from a strut which gave him some vague indication of proper banking angle. When pilots began to travel for distances of more than fifty or a hundred miles they strapped compasses to the struts. Gradually more and more instruments were added to give accurate information as to the condition of the engines, to aid in handling the controls, and to help in navigation—keeping the plane on its true course.

Today, a four-motored air transport has more than seventy switches and dials on its instrument panel. Some of the big Clipper planes have so many instruments that they are placed in several spots; the engineer has a special room with instruments for engine control, and the navigator has at his station the necessary instruments for plotting the course.

It is not likely that you will ever fly a plane with seventy dials and switches to keep your eyes on, unless you plan to be a transport pilot. The small private plane of today has from nine to twenty instruments. It is important to understand these thoroughly, but it is always interesting to learn about the many devices on big planes—devices which have been essential in making them safe, efficient passenger-carriers.

Gauges Are Important

Most instruments can be divided into three classes—engine, control, and navigation. Some of the engine instruments are similar to those found on an automobile. For example, there is a gauge showing how much gasoline is in the tanks. On a plane there is usually another gauge showing the amount of oil. As on most cars, an oil-pressure gauge indicates how much pressure is behind the oil that is being pumped to all moving parts of the engine. Some plane instruments show the gasoline pressure and the rate of flow from the tank.

Thermometers tell temperatures, and there are many of them on big planes, because engines operate best at certain temperatures. Too much or too little heat means trouble. One thermometer tells oil temperature. On planes with liquid-cooled motors, another indicates the temperature of the liquid in the cooling jacket around the engine. Thermometers indicate the temperatures of cylinder heads on the engine, of the air where it enters the carburetor, of the gas-air mixture after it leaves the carburetor on its way to the cylinders, of the air inside the cabin, and of the air outside.

With these gauges in front of him, the pilot of a plane can see the first hint of any dangerous situation in his engine. He can locate the source of overheating. He can tell if the moisture in the air is likely to condense into ice in the carburetor. He has a warning if fuel and oil flow slow or stop, resulting in time in engine failure.

Ammeters and voltmeters give information as to the electric current for the ignition system. And, most important of all engine instruments, the tachometer shows him how many revolutions per minute (R. P. M.) the engine is making, an essential in knowing just how much power and speed the engine is producing.

Another gauge shows the pressure in the intake manifold—the tube which carries the gas-air mixture from the carburetor to the cylinders. This gauge is particularly important on planes with constant-speed propellers. On such planes, the tachometer will show that the engine turns over at a steady rate, no matter what the change in speed of the plane. You will remember that, with constant-speed propellers, speed is increased not by making the engine and propeller go faster but by having the blades take bigger bites of the air. When the pilot pushes forward the throttle for greater speed, the pressure in the intake manifold increases. This pressure is indicated on the gauge and it also starts the mechanism which increases the pitch of the propeller blades.

Another instrument often found on big planes is a meter showing the exact proportions of the air and gasoline vapor mixed together for the cylinders. The pilot knows what is the best mixture for top performance of his engine—considering its temperature, the altitude at which he is flying, and other factors.

On two-engined planes, the pilot can usually adjust the throttles properly until he can feel that the engines are timed together, but this is not easy on planes with four motors. The synchroscope has been devised to show him just which engine is not timed with the rest, and whether it is fast or slow.

Many instruments work electrically, many by pressure of gases or liquids. There are often different methods used in different models of the same kind of instrument.

Instruments You Will Need

All of the engine instruments mentioned above are not found even on all big airplanes. And on small, private planes, like the one you would probably like to own and fly yourself, there would be only a tachometer, a fuel gauge, an oil pressure gauge, and an oil-temperature gauge.

But there would be other instruments not concerned with the engine-flight instruments, having to do with the controls and the navigation of the plane.

Of these, the compass is certainly the most important. The simplest form of compass is a needle of magnetized metal balanced so that it can turn freely. It points toward the magnetic north pole at all times, and the magnetic north pole is near the actual north pole. The variations from true north are known for all parts of the world, so that compasses can be set or calculations made to give the user a true-north direction. From this he can set his course in the direction he wants to go.

Airplane compasses have, instead of a pointer, a circular card with directions and degrees of longitude marked on it. The card is enclosed in a case of liquid which keeps it from fluttering continuously with the slight movements of the plane. A glass cover on the front allows the pilot to read the compass easily.

One type of aviation compass has two parallel lines marked on the glass face, which can be turned. The pilot or navigator can set the face so that these two lines point in the direction he wishes to follow. Then he must keep the direction line between these two lines and parallel with them. He need not bother to read the compass carefully each time he checks his direction.

All compasses are subject to error, and deviations must be corrected before a flight. The airplane itself may have metal parts which are magnetized and so deflect the compass needle. These can be measured and noted, and pieces of metal placed at spots in the plane to correct such errors.

Compass Errors

Vibration can damage a compass, so it must be mounted carefully in a steady spot. It must also be a good distance from electric wires and apparatus, which can set up magnetic fields to throw off the compass.

The most serious error in compass readings occurs when a plane turns from a northerly or southerly course. On a turn, the needle or card tips and so is affected by a different set of magnetic forces from the earth. This error is very difficult to eliminate and has led to the development of new types of compasses.

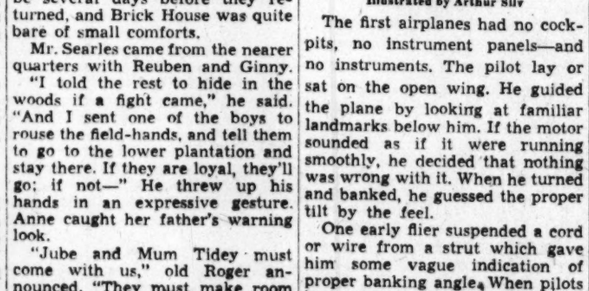
One of these, called a radio compass, is not really a compass at all, but is rather a direction finder. Radio signals are sent out into the air from known positions on the ground. The plane has a loop antenna which receives these signals. If the plane is headed toward the desired signal, a dial on the instrument board indicates this, and any deviation is also shown. The loop antenna can be rotated so as to receive signals from any particular direction. This instrument is also a help to the navigator who can find his position when he knows where he is in relation to two other fixed points.

A genuine compass that eliminates all the errors of the magnetic compass has recently been developed. It is so new that improvements are still being made on it, but it will soon be in wide use, especially on large transport planes. However, the magnetic compass will probably never be entirely supplanted, but will remain as an additional check for the navigator.

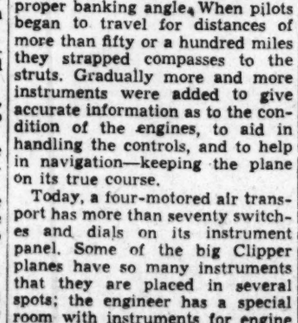
The new compass is called a gyromagnetic compass. In it, a gyroscope (which will be explained later) is combined with a magnetic compass in such a way as to do away with all the errors of the magnetic type.

With a compass, the flier can tell in what direction he is going. But there are many other things he must know. Just how high is he flying? Even in the bright daylight, his sense of sight is not enough to tell him this, especially at high altitudes. At night, and in clouds or fog, an instrument is absolutely essential. So every plane, even your small one, has an altimeter. We shall describe the altimeter and other instruments in our next installment.

(To be continued next Thursday)



The Tachometer



The Synchroscope

Nine Months' Work by Japan Wiped Out in Raids on Wewak

Continued from Page 1

counted for and can be presumed to have escaped.

In addition to mopping up, yesterday's attack included heavy blows at the Wewak town and harbor area, where three cargo vessels were set on fire and a number of barges were destroyed and dumps and installations were blown up.

What this victory amounts to is that nine months of unremitting Japanese labor has been wiped out in two days of bombing and what was intended by the enemy as his main base controlling New Guinea has been deprived of its importance. Allied losses in the whole action were six planes failing to make their base.

Maj. Gen. E. C. Whitehead Commander of the advance echelon Allied Airforces in the Southwest Pacific, said the achievements again demonstrate "that one of the best places to fight an air war is from treetop height. It proves that the attack bomber is the most dangerous plane in any air force. The Japanese had their planes lined up nicely wing tip to wing tip. Now we think we have the advantage and we shall press it to the umost."

Whitehead Wins Silver Star

Incidentally, General Whitehead has been awarded the Silver Star for personal gallantry. According to the citation, General Whitehead "in the course of the Allied campaign against Salamaua received a request to bombard key positions at Mubo. In response to this request, he conceived, planned, and participated in one of the heaviest bombardment attacks ever made by the 50th Air Force.

General Whitehead arrived over the target in a Flying Fortress and remained in the area despite heavy attack fire for nearly two hours until the bombardment attack was completed.

Later intelligence from Allied land forces disclosed that Allied troops following the bombardment had captured three objectives with no casualties. On the occupation of these objectives, Allied troops found the area littered with Japanese infantry destroyed by the Allied bombing.

Photos Prove Claims

Photos showed virtually every one of the 225 planes in flames. As one observer described it, "Wewak was a necklace of opal fires shimmering against a black-velvet curtain of smoke."

The completeness of the surprise is told by Capt. Harold Brecht, who participated in the first raid in the darkness. His was the first bomber over the target and he said that the Japanese apparently confused him with one of their own bombers, which they must have expected in from some operation.

They accommodatingly switched on the landing lights for him. He added that as he was well stocked up with fragmentation bombs against such an emergency, he let them go, scattering destruction in all directions so that the place was well lit up when the rest of the bombers tailing him arrived.

Wave of Optimism

This victory has resulted in a wave of optimism in this war theater. It is felt that it has dealt a harsh blow to a Japanese air force that already was a little jittery after six weeks of expensive combat. It is not likely that the consequences will be seen immediately—they will show themselves only in some action that may happen weeks or even months from now. But this much is certain, another pillar of the Japanese defenses guarding New Guinea has been loosened and it is unlikely that the enemy will be able to repair it.

The crushing of Wewak, however, is not the only dark stain on the Japanese black day of Aug. 18. While all this was going on in New Guinea, Liberators took another load of bombs to Balikpapan in Borneo. In slightly greater force than last week, they again hammered this important enemy oil center. Although the Japanese were on the alert and ack-ack fire was heavy, the Liberators swooped down to mast-high level and sank four large vessels, probably tankers, and seriously damaged two other large vessels.

Tankers Vital

This was a major percentage of the freighters which were reported to be in the harbor by allied reconnaissance planes Aug. 16. Tankers are ships which the enemy cannot very well afford to lose, considering how widely spread his fronts are. The amount of damage done to Japanese refineries and oil-storage plants could not be estimated because of poor visibility.

Matching the Japanese disasters in the Southwest Pacific, the night of Aug. 17-18 also saw further destruction to Japan's dwindling naval strength.

A Japanese convoy, sneaking under cover of darkness to either Vella Lavella in the Solomons or to Vila, the Japanese base on Kolombangara, was ambushed by Allied surface craft. Out of four destroyers escorting numerous barges, two warships were seriously damaged and a third hit, while most of the barges were sunk. Whether the Japanese were trying to consolidate their positions on the northeast corner of Vella Lavella Island, on which United States troops landed recently, or whether it was another "Tokyo Express" making another desperate effort to reinforce Vila or Bairoko is not known. In any case, it was an expensive failure.

Coal Conservation Needed in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A national appeal for fuel conservation has been made by C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, who has told Montrealers that a severe fuel problem lies ahead for the coming winter.

Mr. Howe, in a recent radio talk, put the problem squarely to to the consumer and householder. His request that four tons of coal be used this year where five had been used previously has started a buying rush on material such as weather stripping and auxiliary stoves.

According to one Government spokesman, the coal supply problem will be acute this coming winter, as the needs of war have added Alsaka and Newfoundland to the coal supply problem of the country.

Although there appears to be an abundance of wood, the cost here for deliveries into the city is almost prohibitive because of the lack of labor available for cutting. Even in the country districts wood as fuel is becoming more difficult to get.

War Ration Book 4 in the Offing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP)—War Ration Book 4 is in the offing, but the Office of Price Administration said Aug. 18 no date for its appearance has been set and the agency hasn't decided how or when civilians will register to get it.

Edward F. Stegen, a regional rationing executive, said in Chicago Aug. 18 a national registration for Book 4 would be held between Oct. 20 and Nov. 1.

"It may be issued around the first of the year," said an OPA official, "or it may be used around the first of December. We can't tell because the details have not been worked out."

The agency hasn't decided whether the registration—when it is made—will be handled by schools as with Books 1 and 2, or by direct mail like Book 3.

Book 3 was put out as a safeguard for consumers to use when stamps in their No. 2 books become exhausted. It contains brown stamps instead of red for meats, butter and the like. Book 4, when it appears, will contain red and blue point stamps similar to those in Book 2, and will be used for the same purpose.

Military Personnel To Lose Shoe Stamps

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 19

Persons in military service can get War Ration Book 3, the Office of Price Administration decided—but shoe stamps will be removed.

Men and women in the armed services can get shoe-purchase certificates from the Government.

Commanding officers will issue eligibility certificates to military personnel entitled to the ration books.

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'Babe' Holmes New Homer Hitter of Stengelmen

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It probably will be "Babe" Holmes from this day on.

Having watched the center fielder of the Braves hit two home runs in as many days, the boys in press row have about decided that he rates at least the first half of the name carried through the majors for more than 20 years by the great Ruth.

Holmes hit only four homers all last season, playing in 141 games, and all four were clouted on the road. He picked up a pair at the Polo Grounds and one each at Chicago and St. Louis. But not once could he find the range at Braves Field after batting practice ended.

Won For Tobin

However, in connecting in the second game of the Tuesday double-header with the Pirates and again yesterday in the opener of a twin bill with the Cincinnati Reds, Holmes looked to a stranger as if he had been hitting four-baggers here in the Hub for years. Jim Tobin was the first to congratulate him on that clout yesterday, as it came after Jim had singled and brought him the margin of his 11th victory, and third over Bill McKechnie's crew. The final score was 4-3, with the capable Elmer Riddle the losing pitcher.

Ball players have maintained for two years, or since Holmes arrived in the National League, that he could hit home runs as often as the average free swinger. He has good wrists and can pull a ball to right field, where left-handers hit most of their circuit drives. And, in batting practice, Holmes has looked the part of a slugger. Nobody hits more into the "jury box" in practice. It may be, therefore, that Casey Stengel has fresh power from an unexpected source as he struggles to approach the first division.

Complete Games

Tobin, by the way, rates special attention. He has given Stengel seven complete games in succession, winning five of them. What "Old Ironsides" starts, he generally finishes. At 11 victories, he is now high man on the Braves' staff, with a good chance to have his best year in the majors. He has won an even dozen two years running for Stengel, but went to 14 wins at Pittsburgh in '38.

A closer study of Tobin's setbacks emphasizes the brand of ball he has been pitching. He has eight losses. One was 3-0 to Hi Bithorn of the Cubs, in which the Braves left 12 men on the bases. Another was a 5-0 affair to Passeau. Another was 6-0 to Pollet. Still another was a 2-0 battle with Si Johnson. In other words, there were four contests in which Jim didn't have a chance because his mates couldn't score.

Walters Good

Manny Salvo tried for his fifth triumph in the second half of yesterday's double bill, but instead took his fourth defeat. Bucky Walters pitched for the Reds and Bucky had one of his good days. Enough said. Having completely lost his spring training injury, he is once more an outstanding pitcher.

The Red Sox dropped a heart-breaker, 1-0, to the Tigers. Yank Terry was the losing pitcher, but he'll never lose a tougher game.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	67	42	.615	
Cleveland	57	50	.533	9
Washington	60	53	.531	9
Detroit	56	50	.528	9½
Chicago	56	54	.509	11½
Boston	53	57	.482	14½
St. Louis	47	60	.439	19
Philadelphia	40	70	.364	27½

Results August 18

Detroit 1, Boston 0.
Cleveland 9, New York 8.
Cleveland 7, New York 5. (14 innings.)
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 3, Washington 2. (14 innings.)
Washington 4, Chicago 2.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	71	37	.657	
Cincinnati	61	50	.550	11½
Pittsburgh	61	51	.545	12
Brooklyn	56	56	.500	17
Chicago	52	58	.473	20
Boston	49	58	.458	21½
Philadelphia	52	62	.456	22
New York	40	70	.364	32

Results August 18

Boston 4, Cincinnati 3.
Cincinnati 5, Boston 0.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 5.
Chicago 15, Brooklyn 6.
Pittsburgh 7, New York 6. (10 innings.)
New York 3, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 3.

This contest saw Bobby Doerr's hitting streak ended at 21 games by young Hal White.

Incidentally, the boys are wondering what has happened to Jim Tabor. Joe Cronin is supposed to have benched the third baseman for light hitting, but we suspect there is more to the situation than meets the eye. After all, Tabor has never been a percentage hitter, but may at any time break up your game with a long hit.

* * *

Briefs . . . Pete Fox stole two bases again yesterday, moving his total for the year to a fine 22 . . . Only Wally Moses and George Case, who are staging a great battle for the leadership, are in front of the Red Sox right fielder . . . Fox is one of Cronin's best hustlers, despite the fact that he is not nearly as young as some of the other Sox . . . The Reds play another single game here tomorrow . . . Tobin stopped a Cincy win streak which had reached six games.

Officials Chosen For Grid Contest

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 19 (AP)—Selection of officials for the All Star football game with the Washington Redskins here the night of Aug. 25 was completed yesterday with the announcement that Dr. Raymond W. Huegel, Marquette alumnus, would handle the umpire's duties and Lloyd Larson of Wisconsin those of field judge.

The two were selected by Harry Stuhldreher of Wisconsin, head coach of the All Stars. Coach Dutch Bergman of Washington previously had selected E. F. (Tommy) Hughitt of Michigan and Charles Berry of Lafayette College as referee and headlinesman, respectively.

Steve Steps Out —By Pap

The Cincinnati Reds were highly displeased last winter when Commissioner Landis stepped up and cancelled the deal which would have sent Steve Mesner, a draftee from Sacramento, to the Brooklyn Dodgers. The Commissioner ruled that the Reds had not given Mesner a fair trial as the rules stated.

Today, the Reds feel mighty grateful that Landis forced them to keep Mesner. When Bert Haas went sour at third base, Mesner was given a trial in the hot corner.

A shortstop by trade, Steve had no difficulty adjusting himself to the third base slot and in short order was hitting and fielding in grand style.

Mesner had previous trials with the White Sox the Cardinals and the Cubs before the Reds picked him up. A solid young citizen, Steve has been playing pro ball since he was sixteen. He played every inning of the 178 game schedule in the Pacific Coast League last season and batted .301.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

New World Series Plan?

Out of the West comes a rumor that Commissioner K. M. Landis will before long make known a plan designed to reduce travel during the next World Series, presumably between the Yankees and Cardinals. The story has it that the front office boss of the big leagues will alter the classic schedule so that each city will be visited only once, regardless of the length of the duel.

Thus, if the Yankees win and the series opens in New York, three games will be played there, instead of the accustomary two, before the two clubs and the small army of newspapermen move on to St. Louis. Then, the classic will end at Sportsman's Park, even if it runs to the sixth and seventh games.

There was talk, just prior to the 1942 meeting between the Yanks and Redbirds, that the Commissioner might order all contests played at Yankee Stadium. But if the gentleman with the battered hat had any ideas along this line, the good advance ticket sale at St. Louis must have discouraged him. However, anything he may do to clip mileage the first week in October will be all right with the boys who pound typewriters and, of course, the ball players. The war has removed all adventure from travel.

The big leaguers who tour the circuit can tell you some weird tales of wartime journeys. Listen to them for five minutes and you will forget any vacation jaunt you may have planned. There never was a better time to sing: "There's No Place Like Home."

Last fall the World Series opened at St. Louis. The schedule, of course, kept the crowd there for only two days. And it was not until the early afternoon of the second day that the writer and most of his Boston buddies had transportation to New York. For a while it seemed we might have to stay there for the winter.

There is a remote possibility that the big leaguers will return to Florida next spring for training. Certain resort promoters already are working on the major magnates. But there is one catch. The magnates will have nothing to say about it. The teams probably could have gotten away with a southern trip last spring if they could have found hotel accommodations. But Commissioner Landis blocked the way and, of course, it is just as well that he did.

However, there is more room in Florida today than there was six months ago and there probably will be still more by March of '44.

The military has moved out of some 100 hotels along the Florida East coast. It has done the same to a lesser degree up and down the Gulf. If the information reaching us is correct, all except three hotels in St. Petersburg are open to tourists and, probably, are crying for customers. Only tourist trade can keep them open for business.

Promoters representing the resort cities are using the over-worked morale angle to emphasize their point. They claim that what trainees remain on Florida's sandy soil—and there still are plenty, despite the fact that many have left—would get a big "boot" out of watching the big leaguers run through their spring paces. It would be a form of recreation unfamiliar to a majority of them, because the closest they have ever been to a training camp is the sports page of the hometown newspaper.

The military has done a grand job entertaining the boys in the service, but there is still room for expansion in the recreational department. By throwing open the gates of southern parks, both in Florida and along the trail North, the ball clubs could bring many happy hours to their American pals who are practicing war games. We probably will hear more about this at a later date.

Drop Big Game

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Herald Tribune has announced it has abandoned plans to stage a charity football game between an Eastern All-Star college team and the New York Giants. Sports Editor Stanley Woodward said inability to recruit an All-Star team without asking favors of the armed services was responsible for the decision.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Musial, Cardinals	113	447	76	156	.349
Appling, White Sox	108	417	43	140	.336
Wakefield, Tigers	107	403	60	146	.327
Herman, Dodgers	113	420	53	139	.331
Elliott, Pirates	115	440	60	138	.314
Witek, Giants	108	430	43	135	.314
Curtright, White Sox	92	313	47	98	.313

Run Batted In

National League		American League	
Nicholson, Cubs	88	Etten, Yankees	82
Elliott, Pirates	76	Johnson, Yankees	76
Herman, Dodgers	71	York, Tigers	75

Home Runs

National League		American League	
Nicholson, Cubs	17	York, Tigers	23
Ott, Giants	16	Keller, Yankees	20
DiMaggio, Pirates	13	Doerr, Red Sox	15

Tufts Varsity Grid Schedule Is Announced

Tufts' varsity football schedule was announced today by Clarence P. Houston, Director of Athletics. "A completely new group of opponents had to be secured," said Professor Houston, "as Tufts had its entire earlier schedule cancelled for lack of opposing teams." Lew Manly, starting his 19th season, his 14th as Tufts head coach, will find one newcomer, the Coast Guard Academy, and four former opponents, Brown, Worcester Poly Tech, Harvard and Holy Cross.

A glimpse into the statistical past shows a total of 10 games with Harvard dating back to 1875, and ending in 1916 with two wins (1875, 1916), and eight losses. The Brown series counts up to twenty-four games beginning in 1891, but with only two wins (1891, 1892).

The Holy Cross record shows a dozen games from 1898-1918, with a tie in 1907, and two wins in 1899 and 1902. W. P. I. runs a gamut of nine games (1895-1911) with seven wins.

There are still two games (Oct. 2, Nov. 6) not entirely settled, and one open date (Oct. 23) which occurs during the examination period marking the end of the semester. Two games have so far been arranged for the Junior Varsity, with others to be added as soon as the size and the quality of the squad can be determined.

Tufts Varsity

Oct. 2, Pending; 9, Brown University at Providence; 16, Worcester Polytechnic Institute at Worcester; 23, open; 30, U. S. Coast Guard Academy.

Nov. 6, Pending; 13, Harvard University at Cambridge; 21, Holy Cross College, at Boston.

Junior Varsity

Oct. 2, Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H.

Nov. 6, Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass.

Syracuse Drops Football Plans Because of War

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 19 (AP)—Lewis P. Andreas, Syracuse University Athletic Director, announced cancellation of football by the university for the season of 1943 yesterday.

Andreas, who is chairman of the football committee of the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, said:

"It is with deep regret, I have to announce Syracuse University will not be represented by a football team this fall.

"Secretary of War Stimson's pronouncement that the Army trainees in colleges can not play football makes this decision necessary.

"It is wholly a question of manpower, for without the use of Army trainees the manpower required for the maintenance of intercollegiate competition is simply not available."

Investigation In Dropping of Joe Kirkwood Sought

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19 (AP)—The Board of Governors of the Professional Golfers Association's Philadelphia section wants an "immediate investigation" of the reason Joe Kirkwood, the Australian-born trick shot artist, failed to play in the Ryder Cup matches at Detroit last week.

Secretary Jimmy D'Angelo announced that the board unanimously refused, at a meeting last night, to accept the resignation of Kirkwood, who said he was dropped from the line-up of Walter Hagen's challenger team after being invited to play.

"We demand that the PGA Executive Committee call all parties concerned together," D'Angelo said. "We want the matter straightened out to the entire satisfaction of Joe Kirkwood."

Minor League Scores

Aug. 18

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 5-4, Montreal 2-0.
Syracuse 2, Toronto 1.
Rochester 6, Jersey City 5.
Buffalo 5, Baltimore 0.

American Association

St. Paul 3-1, Indianapolis 2-0.
Louisville 7, Minneapolis 3.
Columbus 13, Milwaukee 8.
Kansas City 4, Toledo 2.

Southern Association

Knoxville 6-7, Montgomery 3-0.
Memphis 1, Birmingham 0.
Little Rock 3, New Orleans 2.
Nashville 26, Atlanta 13.

Eastern League

Binghamton 3-2, Utica 1-1.
Wilkes-Barre 3-3, Springfield 4-5.
Elmira 3-6, Albany 2-4.
Hartford 2, Scranton 1.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AV
McCarthy	513	92	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	443	55	123	5	30	.288
Masi	156	19	42	2	21	.269
Nieman	232	27	60	4	32	.259
Kluttz	154	10	38	0	16	.247
Farrell	118	6	29	0	9	.246
Workman	432	52	106	9	52	.245
Wietelmann	377	25	93	0	32	.244
Ross	197	23	46	5	22	.234
Burns	82	4	20	1	3	.227
Ryan	334	30	69	1	17	.207
Joost	300	25	58	2	17	.193
Holtzel	66	6	11	0	4	.167
Poland	106	5	16	0	7	.151

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AV
Cronin	67	7	21	5	25	.313
Partee	225	25	68	0	26	.302
Fox	419	50	123	2	36	.294
Newsome	279	29	77	1	14	.276
Culberson	271	32	70	3	29	.258
Metkovich	147	17	40	4	17	.272
Doerr	438	58	118	15	52	.269
Lupien	438	44	112	4	36	.256
Tabor	366	37	94	9	50	.244
Lake	196	25	51	3	15	.260
Simmons	106	7	22	0	11	.264
Lazor	113	11	29	0	7	.195
Conroy	80	10	15	1	6	.188
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	2	1	Barrett	10	11
Tobin	11	8	Andrews	9	16
Salvo	4	4	Farrell	0	1
Javery	10	11	Odom	0	3

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
O'Neill	1	6	Brown	6	5
Judd	10	6	Terry	6	8
Ryba	6	3	Dobson	4	6
Woods	8	9	Newsome	0	10
Hughson	11	9			

CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

MONTEBELLO, CALIF. — In an attractive new subdivision, an architect's home of seven rooms in modern design living, dining room and entry carpeted; dual furnaces; 2 baths, fireplace; patio; 2½ years old; $8500. 617 North Leonard Street.

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APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—SUBLET, Sept. 15 to May 15, attractive furnished apt.; large living room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; $60. Seen until 5 p. m. Mitchell, 15 W. 29th St., near 5th Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRONXVILLE, N.Y.—In private house, unfurnished second-floor apartment, 3 rooms, bath, private porch; unusual opportunity for quiet home; references required. Bronxville 3-3548.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

SINGLE woman share apartment in East Providence; 5 minutes to transportation; quiet, comfortable. Tel. East Providence 2385-J.

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WANTED—October 1, apartment with 3 bedrooms, living room, kitchen, preferably furnished, within easy commuting distance of M. I. T.; 1-year lease; $90-$100. Write full particulars to Box N-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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NEAR MITCHEL FIELD, 7-room colonial house, attractively furnished; modern improvements. Box 588, Seaford, L. I. Phone Wantagh 1196-R.

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EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Near Brick Church station; nicely furnished room, private house, 15 Glenwood. Orange 3-8588.

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N. Y. C.—Rm., private bath, continental breakfast; central location; no other roomers; references. Schweig, 509 W. 110th (9-A). MO 2-2834.

MOTHERLY homemaker for business woman and girl 7. Light housework and meals. Apply 7 Alcyon Pl., E. Hempstead, N. Y.

2 WOMEN—Experience not necessary; 1 for assistant salad maker, 1 for assistant meat cook; 5-day week. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

PROT. working housekeeper, exper., refined, excellent cook; 2 adults; own rm., bath; 5 min. trains, busses; generous wages. Big 0215 (Mass.).

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, some experience; good opportunity, factors, near Times Sq.; starting at $25; closed Sats. CH 4-4210, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Please call Room 1956, 50 Church Street, N. Y. C.

WOMAN wanted to care for country house in village 40 miles from Boston; live alone; no dependents. Call Eliot 3802 or write Box B-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman for general work in luggage store; part time mornings or afternoons; prefer someone living within walking distance. COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS, 472 Boylston St., Boston. KEN. 1750

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BLAIR COTTAGE, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.—Accommodations for those seeking quiet, restful surroundings; good home cooking. Management Mrs. Janet Cuby, 39 Ashland Ave. Baldwin 5680.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rms., meals; home atmos.; good cooking; nr. station; porch; refs. required. 220 Prospect Ave. Mo. 8-3359.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

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SALES ENGINEER, engineering graduate, 36, married, experience mechanical field additional to selling includes purchasing, estimating, bidding, industrial surveys for sales promotion; analytical, persistent producer; high standards. Write Box B-22, Suite 1850, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SALESMAN with 15 years' experience in Chicago territory desires Sales or Sales Engineering connection. University Engineering Graduate; 3-AN draft. Box S-71, S. 3900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m. Thursday, September 2, 1943, and at that time and place will be forthwith opened and read. The work to be done consists of excavation, furnishing and laying surface water drains, cleaning existing drains, constructing manholes, grading, loaming, building sidewalks and all other incidental work at West Roxbury Parkway near Veterans of Foreign Wars Parkway, Boston and Brookline. Charge for specifications is $5.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $600.00, payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 401 of the Acts of 1938. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

By: Eugene C. Hultman August 17, 1943

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CLASSIFIED
(Continued)

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

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Have your rugs cleaned regularly
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KEEP YOUR SAILOR, SOLDIER, OR AIRMAN in touch with home. SEND HIM PHOTOGRAPHS.
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Presenting Our Brilliant New Collections of
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Individuality in Permanent Waving
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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NEW YORK CITY

CLARA MAY DOWNEY'S SOUTHERN COOKING
WALTER WINCHELL says: "Flash! Clara May Downey is high priestess of Southern fried chicken!"
And Clara May Downey's refreshing hot weather salads are something to rave about, too.
Luncheon from 85c Dinner from $1.50
Two Dining Rooms—Man's Grill—Lounge
AIR CONDITIONED Closed on Sunday
OLNEY INN
121 49th St. N. Y. Block from Radio City

OPEN SUNDAYS
For those who must stay in town over week-ends. What better enjoyment than a delicious dinner at one of the famous White Turkeys, Sea Food—Poultry—Steaks.
Brunch 12 noon to 3:00 p.m.
Dinner from 1:00 to 9:00 p.m.
Reservations are suggested
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Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
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Made Famous by Its Guests for Unusually Fine Foods. Congenial Atmosphere. Music Nightly. Breakfast, Banquets, Weddings, etc.
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Dinner
Open Sundays 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.
808 LEXINGTON AVENUE
(Between 62nd and 63rd Streets)
Rhinelander 4-9313

Fifth Avenue Restaurant
200 FIFTH AVENUE
at 23rd Street
Gracious atmosphere and superior food conspire to make a perfect mid-day meal for you, your friends and business acquaintances. Lunch served from 12 to 3 p. m. Closed Sat. and Sun. "AIR CONDITIONED"

King Arthur • London Terrace
RESTAURANTS
405 W. 23rd St. Near 9th Ave., N. Y. C.
Serving the finest foods for discriminating palates. Luncheon, Dinner and a la carte. Breakfasts, Banquets, Weddings, etc. Music nightly CHelsea 2-6980

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HARRY WREDE
Luncheonette and Ice Cream Parlor
583 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Near Dean Street

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

RYE, N. Y.

Rye Restaurant
24 Purchase Street Rye 1573
Excellent Home Cooked Food
Delicious Cakes, Pastry and Desserts

WHEN YOU GO OUT FOR DINNER
Restaurant advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are ready to serve you with satisfying meals.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will enjoy the hot breads, fried chicken, fresh vegetables and other delicious dishes served in our cafeteria and sandwich shop. Special combinations at breakfast, luncheon and dinner
DIXIE KITCHEN
AIR CONDITIONED
1 EAST 48TH STREET, NEW YORK
One Block from Radio City

FASTIDIOUS ABOUT FOOD!
Hearthstone's food and friendly air Make dining a real pleasure there. *Lunch from 65c, Dinner from $1.25*
(Air-Conditioned)
The HEARTHSTONE
35 EAST 40th ST. 102 EAST 22d ST.

Cold Seafood Platter
The King of the Sea and his Royal Family of Fish
FAMOUS SEA FOOD HOUSE
On 3rd Ave. Bet. 53rd-54th Sts. Tel. EL

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued from previous page)

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD•WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk, 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk, 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
43 North Main Street, South Norwalk

GOULD'S
SMART CORSETRY
GRADUATE CORSETIERE
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATION
JEWELRY — BAGS
LINGERIE — HOSIERY — GLOVES
4 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7838, 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Balmer & Ferris
Athletic-Goods
Sport Clothing, Riding Equipment, Games, Camp Equipment
•o•
COLUMBIA BICYCLES
•o•
21 Bank Street Telephone 4-0721

We Are Grateful That We Can Continue to Serve You
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Annette Corsetiere
115 Bedford St. Stamford, Conn.

Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188
Our own MAYNARD creme wave regularly 12.50, for the remainder of August only 8.50. A lotion for every type of hair. Phone 3-9174 for appointment.
LILLYAN MAYNARD BEAUTY SALON
433 Main Street

STEAM LAUNDRY STAMFORD
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

CLOTHING *for* MEN *and* BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS Inc.
Dress and Decorative Fabrics
Reasonably Priced
STAMFORD SILK SHOP
276 Main Street

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-6297. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Our Annual August Showing of
BED BLANKETS
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
See our fine line of "Kenwood" Blankets Sold only by us in Waterbury

Our "Zoric" Dry Cleaning Is Satisfactory
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

See Our Famous
CHATHAM BLANKETS
Constructed of 100% Pure Wool—in blue, green, cedarose and rose—size 6 ft. x 7 ft. $10.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown Waterbury Cheshire

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

Sullivan's Boys' and Men's Wear
Waterbury and Torrington
Fall Clothing Again!
We now are fully stocked with boys' and men's furnishings and clothing for the new season—good selections still prevail.

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ
MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Lexington 3739

Power Plant Equipment
Pumps, Traps, Steam Reducing Valves. Combustion Control Equipment. Gauges and Instruments Repaired.
KONE ENGINEERING CO.
11 West 25th Street Phone Belmont 0138

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Look Ahead"
Fur Event Now in Progress
• *Smartest Furs*
• *Exclusive Fashions*
W. M. WHITNEY & CO.

BIRTHDAYS should be remembered ANNIVERSARIES must be remembered with FLOWERS
Danker
121 NO. PEARL STREET PHONE 3-4258

"Correct Attire for Men and Boys"
McMANUS & RILEY
49-51 State Street

Just now we can deliver
Fireplace Fuels and Grates
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
Fuel and Building Materials

FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
378 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2184

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRESTON'S
Flowers for All Occasions
28 Genesee Street
Auburn, N. Y. Phone 801

CLEANERS and DYERS
CHATFIELD'S
1 Mary Street Phone 1797
Auburn, New York

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BAY SHORE—Islip

ISLIP COAL & FEED
Coal, Coke, Fuel Oil
You'll Like Our Weigh
Telephones: Islip 1122, Bay Shore 1139

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
Anthracite Coal and Building Supplies
Same Coal—Same Mine All the Time
345 Grand Ave., Johnson City, N.Y.
PHONE 72349

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

Announcing
Early Autumn Showing of New Fall Footwear
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St., Binghamton, N. Y.
TRIPLE CITIES SHOE CO.
256 Main St., Johnson City, N. Y.
ENDICOTT SHOE CO.
31 Washington Ave., Endicott, N. Y.

PROMPT ACTION!
We invite your application, if in need of a Real Estate Loan. We have the funds, if you have desirable property. Quick, considerate service is promised here, if you need a Loan for either purchase or replacement purposes. We are seeking applications, so why not look us up?
Buy War Savings Bonds and Stamps.
BINGHAMTON SAVINGS BANK
66-68 EXCHANGE STREET

DARROW-DAVIS, Inc.
Diamonds
Watches
Silverware
82 Court Street
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

MEN'S WEAR
Nationally Known Makes
Kuppenheimer, Michaels-Stern, Stetson, Arrow Shirts and Ties, Interwoven Hose, Hickok Belts.
MOREAU LAUDER Co.
121-123 WASHINGTON STREET

V. . . — SPA
52 MAIN STREET
SOUTH SIDE . . . — Spa
1191 VESTAL AVENUE
Home of Liberty Ice Cream
Good Food Popular Prices

LAY-AWAY EVENT
This week select winter apparel for young folks on our Lay-Away Plan. For boys: leather jackets, corduroy short coats, fingertip coats. For girls: Ancuna coats, jackets, reversibles, legging sets. 20% down. Budget the balance.
McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
• Grade A Milk
• Grade A Guernsey Milk
• Butter—Cottage Cheese—Eggs
• Cloverdale Ice Cream
Phone Bing 2-8361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We Deliver throughout the Triple Cities

BRONXVILLE

'blue coal'
HI HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

EVERTS-BARTHEN
G. H. BARTHEN, Prop.
DRUGGISTS
Extensive Line of Cosmetics
Parkway Rd., corner Palmer Ave.
Tel. Bronxville 2-1271—3624

HOBLIN'S
for
Electrical Appliances, Ranges, Wall Paper, Paints and Hardware
94 Kraft Avenue

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 2-3252

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-0717

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE LIN. 5410
Looking for Freedom from Hair Care?
A soft "Thermione" permanent and a becoming hair-cut will make you look your best
The Dawn Beauty Shoppe
Gates Circle Apts., 1305 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

Drive In and Save On
LAUNDRY—CLEANING
at
BRACE-McGUIRE
CLEANERS • LAUNDERERS
4 STORES
• 3130 Main at Custer
• 69 High, Near Main
• 304 Elmwood, Near Summer
• Parkridge, Corner Kensington
PHONE GArfield 0078

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking
Remodeling, Restyling, Relining
Prices Reasonable
42 West Chippewa St. Cleveland 8335

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY JERSEY MILK and CREAM
Butter Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

CORTLAND

Texaco Certified Service
Lubrication Washing
Accessories
Havoline Oil Texaco Oil
JOHN W. LUTHER
Pt. Watson and Church Streets

D & H Anthracite
A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

August Fur Event
Beautiful Fur Coats and Jackets at Spectacular Savings
We also carry the well-known
Hollander Dyed Products
•o•
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
MASTER FURRIERS
41-16 Main Street Third Floor

RADIO REPAIRS
Dependable service all make radios. Written Guarantee
Pick-up and delivery anywhere in Queens
BERKLEY'S Est. 1925
Call Nearest Branch
JAMAICA 6-1200 BOULEVARD 8-3300
HAVEMEYER 9-5500 FLUSHING 9-4600
Main Office and Laboratories
112-43 QUEENS BLVD. (76th Ave.)

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOFSTORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE INDEPENDENCE 3-5555

FLUSHING—Whitestone

O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINT HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue Fl. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7865. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Shelbourne Garage
Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FREEPORT

Old Shoes Made to Look Like New
F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Tel. Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Avenue

Established 1856
Adolph Levy & Son
AT EASE! MEN
Yes our casual loafer jackets of all virgin wool in sport combination and solid shades will put you at ease in your leisure moments.
FREEPORT, N. Y.

Victory Vanilla Ice Cream
AT
VIEBROCK'S
OF COURSE
40 South Main Street, Freeport
Sodas • Lunches • Candies

Carol Green's
SUMMER CLEARANCES
Save up to 50%
on all bathing suits, beach and sport wear, slacks, shorts, dresses and wool suits.
86 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

FREEPORT
(Continued)

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
172-174 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 2010

GLOVERSVILLE

BACK-TO-SCHOOL TOGS
For Tots and Teens
ARGERSINGER'S

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

Shop in Fulton County's Largest Department Store when in Gloversville.
We give Christmas Club Thriftees!
MARTIN & NAYLOR Co.

E. L. DURKEE & CO.
The Leading Hardware Merchants
Phone 2228 13 North Main Street

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO.
Keep your home in good condition.
We Have a Good Stock of Needed Material.
FOUR LOCATIONS
Bayside 9-1100 Flushing 9-3386
Flushing 9-1646 Imperial 367

MURPHY'S
Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS
INC.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 S. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive, but not expensive!

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP
Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
Featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch
Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
CANDIES STATIONERY
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

PRESERVE FOR VICTORY
Jars, All Sizes, Rubbers, Pots and Kettles
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 FRONT STREET HEMP. 6000

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
305 Front Street Hempstead 1034

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

-ON-
LONG ISLAND
ALBERT'S
Quality Furniture
267 FRONT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

ITHACA

A DIAMOND
the all-important gift
Choose your ring from our assortment where quality and style are featured and where prices are right.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Estab. 1875
Phone 2277 136 E. State St.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone IL. 8-3686. Hours 9-12 Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
15th Annual Fur Sale
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE 9-6731, 6732, 6733

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—
Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. Jamaica 6-8520 Eve. Appointments
ROSE RAY
Beauty Shoppe
Formerly of Hollywood
Beauty Culture Complete
89-14 163rd Street

KENMORE

GLAD RAGS
'for the woman who cares'
Ladies' Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear.
2864 DELAWARE AVENUE DEL. 8720

Maeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Avenue De. 5804

LARCHMONT

Tel. Larchmont 2-0156
Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS — FURRIERS
Rothblott & Stern, Inc.
1941 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White Red — Fuel Oil
BUDGET PLANS AVAILABLE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	A	P	H	N	I	S	
A		M	A	Y		A	
N	F		E		D	W	
U	R	U	G	U	A	Y	
B	O	X		C	L	E	
E		U	L	A		R	
	P	L	A	Y	S		
A		E	T	A		N	
P	U	L		L	A	Y	
P	R	E	M	I	U	M	
L	E		A		K	P	
E		A	R	T		H	
S	E	A	S	O	N	S	

NEW YORK

LYNBROOK—Malverne

VARNIE SHOP
FALL DRESSES
CREPES AND SHEERS
PASTEL AND DARK SHADES
Reasonably Priced
202 Hempstead Avenue, Malverne

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Tel. Mamaroneck 1280

R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
141 East Post Road

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
232 Mamaroneck Avenue

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE 2-3498 Estab. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo. 8-3070, 9225
LITKOW Service

FRED. C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours: 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
Expert Corset Fitters . . .
No Charge for Alterations
SEE OUR NEW SPRING
Sportswear . . Dresses . . Suits
Gloves . . Hosiery
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine Farms
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 8810

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
MO 8-8334 FA 4-3943, NE 2-1412

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-0628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2132 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave. BUckminster 1-1237 BUckminster 1-4849
5 Surfside Ave., at Brooklyn Edison

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY
Borough of Brooklyn (Continued)

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SOMERS & CONZEN COAL CORP.
756 3rd AVE. 64th & 7th AVE.
SO. 8-3700 SH. RD. 8-7878
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

L. CURTH & SONS
ESTAB. 1874
Local and Long Distance Moving and Storage
244-250 Marion Street
Telephone GLenmore 2040

Borough of Manhattan
HEATING STOVES
EDWIN JACKSON, INC.
175 East 60th Street
New York, New York
REgent 4-0864

Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0963-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled

Burgh & McHugh
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Plumbing and Heating
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
252-254 MAIN ST.
★
FASHION APPAREL for School
Featuring complete assortments of classroom wearables for boys and girls of all ages.

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

VAN DYK
H. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

Final Clearance Sale
• Dresses • Coats • Suits
• Sportswear • Accessories
BAUER'S
260 Main Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

LUCKEY'S AUGUST SHOWING OF FURNITURE WITH A FUTURE

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THE CITIZENS BANK of White Plains, N. Y.
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Largest Westchester Distributors of Helena Rubinstein beauty aids.
And all those other things you have become accustomed to buying in a drug store.

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun— —Burr Shafer

"Confidentially, Herr Kommandant, I'm shooting my whole pay on U. S. War Bonds."

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

The Bern, Switzerland, philatelic publication, Berner Briefmarken-Zeitung, lists four additions to Vichy France's coats of arms stamps. Unlike previous issues of similar design which were semi-postals, the new stamps are regular postage issues and portray the coats of arms of French provinces rather than cities. The new values and province coat of arms are five franc, Lyon; 10f, Bretagne; 15f, Provence, and 20f, Ile de France.

One set of the semi-postal coat of arms stamps was issued last fall. Values, colors and the cities were: 50c plus 60c, black, Chambery; 60 plus 70, prussian blue, La Rochelle; 80c plus 1.00 franc, rose, Poitiers; 100f plus 1.30, dark green, Orleans; 1.20 plus 1.50, rose lilac, Grenoble; 1.50 plus 1.80, dark blue, Angers; 2.00 plus 2.30 carmine lake, Dijon; 2.40 plus 2.80, slate green, Limoges; 3.00 plus 3.50, dark violet, Le Havre; 4.00 plus 5.00, ultramarine, Nantes; 4.50 plus 6.00, orange red, Nice, and 5.00 plus 7.00, purple, St. Etienne.

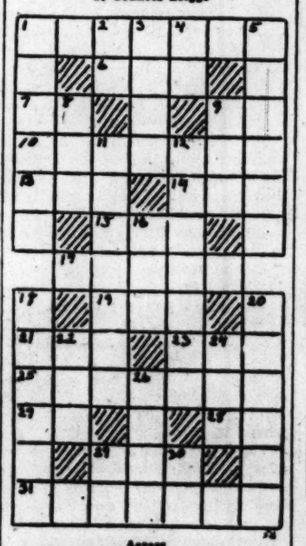
Turkey has issued a 20-stamp pictorial and portrait set with designs including domestic products and occupations, historical and outstanding scenes and portraits of Ataturk and President Ismet Inonu. Values and subjects are: 0.25k., olive bistre, a view of Ankara; 0.50k., bright green, group of rams; 1k., olive green, view of Antayka; 1.50k., purple, view of Ankara dam; 2k., green, Turkish fruit; 4k., brick red, merino sheep; 4½k., gray, train entering tunnel; 5k., blue, Turkish woman at work, painting; 6k., carmine, Ataturk statue at Ankara; 6¾k., deep blue, Ismet Inonu; 10k., slate blue, Inonu; 12½k., red-violet, government palace at Buyuk; 16k., dark green, view of Arnavutkoy; 17½k., brown, Cummuriyet statue in Taksim; 20k., brown, Emniyet statue at Ankara; 27½k., yellow brown, Istanbul post office; 37k., light brown, Daki statue at Afyon; 50k., bright purple, building in Ankara; 100k., green, Ataturk and Inonu in uniform, and 200k., brown, Inonu in evening dress.

Adolf Hitler's fifty-fourth birthday, April 20, was marked by stamps issued by Germany, Bohemia-Moravia, and German-occupied Poland, according to the Berner Briefmarken-Zeitung. . . . Egypt has issued a new special delivery stamp of the same design as previous issues, but of 26 mils value instead of 20 mils. . . . A shortage of stamps prompted overprinting the 16-cent value of China's Dr. Sun Yat-sen issue to increase its value to 50 cents for use in Yunnan Province. . . . Nine values of the regular Madagascar air mails overprinted "France Libre" (Free France) have been received in this country. . . . The color of the 2½ penny Bahamas stamp bearing the picture of King George VI has been changed from ultramarine to violet.

Ecuador has overprinted three values of its 1938 "Progress of Ecuador Exposition" issue with the inscription "Aereo—Loor a Venezuela — Julio 23, 1943" in honor of the visit of President Isias Mendina of Venezuela to Ecuador.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who is in love with Chloe in the Greek pastoral romance?
6—Of what month is it said that "woods and groves are of thy dressing"?
7—Cabot Strait lies between Cape Breton Island and what place (abbr.)?
8—What were initials of Webster, the American statesman?
10—What is smallest republic of South America?
12—What noted American editor and writer was born in Holland?
14—What is a noun suffix which forms diminutives?
15—The gums.
17—Uranus are what?
19—What is 9th letter of Greek alphabet?
21—What is name of an unidentified Old Testament people?
22—What is another name for a ballad?
25—What is a reward or recompense?
27—French article.
28—Kitchen police (abbr.).
29—Craft.
31—James Thomson wrote a poem about what?

Down
1—What river flows into Black Sea by different outlets?
2—Paymaster (abbr.).
3—You would be most apt to wear, hang, or mail a Christmas present?
4—In what State of U. S. was Washington Irving born (abbr.)?
5—Rocky Thatcher is fond of what character in fiction?
6—French.
9—What is a Swedish river flowing to Gulf of Bothnia?
11—What musical instrument is of Hungarian origin?
13—What is a stream of Furs?
16—What is a coin of Latvia?
18—If you ate some Spitzenburgs, they would be what?
20—Goddess of mythology are what?
23—Radio.
24—What is a diving bird of the northern regions?
26—What element is conspicuous for redness of its light?
28—Associate in Arts (abbr.).
30—Rewards.

(Answer Blank Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Delicate Balances Are Operated by Remote Control?

The Bureau of Standards, at Washington, D. C., has been described as a Wonderland of Science where "one may see a grain of sand become a mountain, an inch become a mile, an unappreciable zephyr become a howling storm, the footfall of a fly the thundering tread of a draft-horse upon a threshing floor, the heat of a candle a roaring furnace, the unperceived warmth of a star a cheering fireside, and the pressure of a finger the force of a thousand giants in one."

This fanciful description indicates that the Bureau has done much toward refining the yardsticks of natural science.

One of the jobs of the Bureau is to test weights used both in commerce and by physical scientists. These weights range in size from masses as big as a steamer trunk to a mere speck weighing 1/600,000 of an ounce.

For such testing, almost incredibly delicate balances are required. One of the balances used in the Bureau of Standards permits objects to be weighed in a vacuum, so that the weight and buoyancy of the air does not interfere with the result.

The Bureau has another balance so sensitive that it can measure the difference in weight of a kilogram measured at one level and of the same kilogram measured at a level about 2 inches higher (hence 2 inches farther from the earth's center of gravity.)

Some of the balances are so delicate that the heat radiated from the operator's body, if he stood in their immediate vicinity, would affect the reading, so the balance adjustments are made through a system of rods and other ingenious mechanisms which enable the user to stand at a distance of 10 feet.

Still another balance is so sensitive to temperature changes that the user cannot even be in the same room with it. The balance is kept at a constant temperature in a double-doored room. The control rods pass through a double glass panel into an adjoining room, and even this second room is also kept at an even temperature and guarded by double doors.

The weights used on the balances are never touched by hand, for the oil and other deposits from human hands, be they ever so clean, would be enough to render the weights inaccurate.—W. P. Keasbey.

Is It Possible?

Answers

1. Yes. The certification of a check by a bank guarantees the signature of the drawer as well as the amount.
2. No. The needle of a magnetic compass points north because of an effect of the earth's magnetic field. This magnetic field entirely surrounds the globe, so the needle will point north in all localities. It does not point south when placed south of the Equator.
3. Yes. The tail always is directed away from the sun. The tail, consequently, follows the comet as it approaches the sun, but precedes the comet as the latter recedes from the sun.
4. No. Steam is a colorless, invisible gas. The white plumes from locomotives and kettle spouts (commonly called "steam") are made up of tiny droplets of water condensed from true or "live" steam.

Is It Possible?

1. **Is it possible** for the innocent holder of a certified check to cash it, even if the signature proves to have been a forgery?
2. **Is it possible** to tell when you cross the Equator (assuming that you are traveling due south) by the compass needle swinging around to point to the south magnetic pole instead of to the north?
3. **Is it possible** for a comet's tail to precede the comet?
4. **Is it possible** to see steam?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on this Page)

Monitor Camera Club from H. A. Rogers, Hollywood, Fla.

Sunshine and Salt Breeze

This little "landlubber" may think it best to do her seafaring on dry land. Or perhaps she is only waiting for high tide.

A Verse for Today . . .

What fruit had ye then in those things whereof ye are now ashamed? . . . But now being made free from sin, . . . ye have your fruit unto holiness.— ROM. 6:21, 22

Exclusively Feminine!

Umbrellas have had a curious history, and have ranged from tokens of caste to a wardrobe item exclusively feminine. In Egypt and Nineveh, the umbrella symbolized royalty. In India, the Maratha princes were known as Lords of the Umbrella, while in Burma the king used a white umbrella.

The umbrella vogue reached America by way of Baltimore 170 years ago. All were the same—oiled linen stretched over a rattan frame. In those days, a man was never seen with one of the new contraptions.

NEWS ITEM— BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA—TO PREVENT "SOUVENIRING", CAFES CHAIN SPOONS TO THE TABLES.

AWKWARD, ISN'T IT?
WATCH YOUR HAT & COAT
WE'LL WATCH OUR SPOONS
JUST A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE UNTIL THE CHECK IS PAID
?
OWING TO SPOON SHORTAGE WAITRESS WILL STIR FOR YOU
I THINK THAT'S THE ONE YOU FORGOT TO FRISK

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Too Prosperous*

By Le Pelley

I THINK WE OUGHT TO SAMPLE OUR OWN LEMONADE
OH... WAIT A MINUTE... HERE COMES A CUSTOMER
FIVE CENTS PLEASE —
AH— VERY REFRESHING
HERE COMES SOME MORE
DELICIOUS
IT HITS THE SPOT —
I'D LIKE ANOTHER GLASS —
WHY ARE YOU SO GLUM ?? WE MADE A DOLLAR AND FIFTEEN CENTS —
GOSH — THIS IS THE FIRST TIME I'VE HAD A LEMONADE STAND THAT I DIDN'T GET TO DRINK THE PITCHER OF LEMONADE MYSELF !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's an Idea!*

By Rodgers

For a while none of us could think of a way to get Blackie back into the good graces of the rest of the crows. Then Jerry had an idea—
"As I understand it the crows are suspicious of Blackie because they think he's been too friendly with us," he said.
"So suppose we stage a big, bully ballo tomorrow morning, and pretend to chase Blackie out of the cornfield."
"That would make it look as if they'd been mistaken," I admitted.
"Yes, sir! That's just the thing!" Blackie cawed.

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Paper Chase*

By The Hagers

While tilting with a dragonfly,
A piece of paper fluttered by.
Meticulous about my yard,
All rubbish promptly I discard.
I plucked it from the flower bed;
Its contents with suspicion read.
The piece of paper plainly showed
A message jotted down in code.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Berlin's Hopes

For the first time Berlin broadcasts beamed at the United States are making direct appeals for a negotiated peace.

What does that mean? It means that the German leaders have lost hope of a military victory. It means that they see the situation as closely resembling that of August, 1918. That was after Ludendorff's great July offensive had been broken. By that time the German Army although still on Allied soil was convinced that the jig was up.

Whatever their arrogance, the military leaders of the Reich must once more have come to the same conclusion.

The failure of the great July offensive in Russia, the Russian counter-attacks, Sicily and the fall of Mussolini, the devastation of Axis cities—these add up to the hopelessness of military victory. But that does not mean that the German leaders are without hope. It only means that they see that the time for war has passed. The time to seek more "bloodless victories" like Munich has come again.

They apparently believe that the Allies can be scared by the prospect of hard fighting that may be required to drive clear through to the heart of German power. They make much of the Maginot Lines they have built and which they are aware can be assaulted as their "invulnerable" Sicily was, or can be by-passed in a hundred places. They believe they can drive wedges between the Allies.

The appeal to America is not merely designed to enlist all the anti-Communist feeling; it tries to play on American ideals of tolerance and fair play. It goes back to the old story of the "injustice of the Versailles peace" being responsible for "totalitarianism, some of the leaders of which the Germans would gladly shake off once they were themselves free of outside menaces." And Berlin has suddenly discovered that the war is destructive and dangerous. It wants to stop it before "it menaces western if not world civilization."

Berlin is also aiming a line at Russia. That is a poorly concealed threat to turn Japan loose on Siberia unless Moscow makes peace. It would be easy to laugh at this offensive if there were not a certain number of people who were captured by each particular prong of the propaganda.

In months to come free peoples will have to remind themselves over and over, of the fatal results of finishing the last war without such a clear-cut military victory as would have left the German people no illusions about their army or the glories of war. This time the German Army must itself cry "enough" and must not be allowed to bargain for peace while still occupying Allied territory. The men who launched this war have the effrontery to say that the only way the Allies can triumph is by "brute force." But actually it will require moral strength to do the hard things which may still be needed to achieve a real change of heart in Germany—without which any peace would be merely a respite for an exhausted outlaw.

The Citizen's Part

Americans know full well how important each soldier's efforts are to the successful execution of fighting plans. Yet, at home, there still is too great a tendency to feel that the battle against inflation can be left to Government planners, and that the general public needs to do little or nothing about it. There are few individuals who do not yield to the temptation to buy goods they do not actually have to have.

Thus people who are working perhaps harder than ever before, are adding to the inflation spiral and consequently reducing the purchasing value of their hard earned dollars. Moreover, unessential purchases of civilian goods tend to retain in many civilian plants of manpower that might better be used to fill the vital need for more workers in war production and to release some of the latter for the armed forces.

In inaugurating a nation-wide campaign to enlist co-operation in the inflation fight, American life insurance companies are rendering an important service. Their policy committee has laid down an intelligent seven-point plan for each citizen: to buy and hold war bonds, pay increased taxes willingly, put excess funds into life insurance and savings, reduce debts and avoid making new ones, buy only what one needs, abide by rationing rules, and co-operate with the Government's price and wage stabilization program.

To which we add: Make every effort to keep your dollar up by keeping unnecessary purchases down.

Clouds Over Germany

The damage being inflicted on the Nazi war plant in Germany and occupied countries is beyond the imagination of any one person. Latest reports, following on a record-making assault by 3,000 Allied planes, describe a secret research plant on the Baltic shore as blasted, a Messerschmitt factory probably producing 25 per cent of all Germany's single-engined fighter output as demolished, and three and a half years' work on a U-boat base at Trondheim as undone in 10 minutes.

The broader picture is as discouraging to our foes. Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers states that in operations of the United States Eighth Air Force, 4.4 enemy planes have been destroyed for every American. The loss of 77 big bombers by the Allies in the latest non-stop drive is heavy. The loss of highly trained man power must be put near 770. But that the Allies are prepared to take such losses shows they have reserves which will permit more and more daring assaults on the Nazi-held Continent.

Aside from the physical damage being done in these raids, and aside from the immediate hardships worked on the German people, they provide another element of psychological warfare which will contribute considerably to the final breakdown in Germany. This is the increasingly heavy hopelessness of a people who must watch, day by day, the skies grow darker with attacking planes. Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz has just told American fliers that the German Air Force is faltering. The German people too must now know their Government has shot its bolt in the air, but that from the other side there is more and more to come.

Sauce for the Labor Goose

Better handling of disputes will undoubtedly follow the President's bestowal of necessary powers on the National War Labor Board. Up to this week the Board could enforce its orders against companies but not against unions. When a union refused to go along, the Board could do nothing. Without power the Board issued so many orders that labor tended to grow heedless, and when John L. Lewis defied the Board, it finally agreed within itself that if orders could be enforced only one way, they could not be enforced at all. While the Board's influence continued to halt trouble in substantial degree, it was an instrument which tended to become ineffective when most needed.

The new powers given the National War Labor Board promise to help substantially its program of keeping up war production by fending off interruptions. Perhaps the first signal of its new status is to be seen in its immediate summoning of John L. Lewis. The power to hold up union dues, when these are paid by the check-off plan (the employer deducting them from the worker's wage and forwarding the money to the union), will be of considerable moment to many unions. When a union does not have the check-off, the possible cancelling of the frequent requirement that all workers must be members of the union will make such unions think twice. Withdrawal of other privileges under contracts may serve as a further deterrent to hasty action.

In controlling wildcat strikes, union leaders may find a help in the restrictions which the President has finally placed in the hands of the War Labor Board. The steady labor leader will be strengthened in his efforts to keep irresponsibles in line. For the rest, labor should feel no unwarranted burden placed on it, if asked to accept enforcement along with industry. The record of neither side has been clear, but each is now likely to be improved, as the President has also extended the Board's authority over industry.

Despite John L. Lewis's prejudiced campaign against it, the National War Labor Board has not been unfriendly to labor. Daily it continues to grant advantages to unions in requiring workers to maintain their union membership. When approving wage raises, it often seems ultra-liberal in making them retroactive as far back as six and eight months. If organized labor in America is going to have a "no strike" pledge for the duration, as it has, it can endorse reasonable means, enforced by a reasonable board, to help in making that pledge good.

A man hard to convince, it seems to us, is probably the chap out in the Middle West who reports to the police that his wife has run away for the sixth time.

"They Can't Shoot You for Trying"

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

"Some day . . . a holy reign"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has perhaps never been a time when "Many men, many minds" was more applicable than at present. Diversely there is being expressed a miscellany of beliefs, views, opinions about world conditions and problems, and postwar solutions and peace plans. And it is probably largely because of these greatly varying and discordant material views that some of our best analysts and counselors are turning to spiritual sources for enlightenment and guidance. It appears to be becoming more and more evident that man must eventually acknowledge the superiority and desirability of divine law and direction—that there is no abiding virtue in praying "Thy will be done" and trying to live *my will be done*; the sowings and reapings of which are far, far from being in accord.

Ostensibly, man-made government, in order to be or become rightly effectual, must be a reflection or extension of divine government. It must have about it the quality of right, developing toward, and eventually to, righteousness. It is becoming convincingly apparent to the truth-seeker that nothing short of that will suffice.

It is said that "Some day there'll be a holy reign, and evil things will cease; and in the place of selfishness, there'll be eternal peace." But the development of that time rests considerably with us—depending upon whether we will continue trying to be self-sufficient, or eventually recognize and act on the conviction of our need to work under the direction of and in co-operation with a supreme Director.

Alas! there are many indications that it may be a long time yet before we become willing to surrender to those requirements, unconditionally. C. E. ROSER

Utica, N. Y.

Fears Miscegenation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your correspondent, Walter A. Seavey, of Cambridge, Mass., while deprecating the existence of our discriminatory legislation against the Chinese, feels compelled to grant that "it would be unfortunate to have large numbers of Eastern people in our midst," not because of their disharmonic racial characteristics, but because of their "ability and willingness to subsist on a lower standard of living." Mr. Seavey thus strains at a gnat and swallows a camel.

The ability of the Chinese to "subsist on a lower standard of living" cannot logically be urged as a reason for their exclusion from our shores, since that ability is one of the Chinese virtues which we should welcome.

If the lowering of our "standard of living" were the only evil to flow from unrestricted Chinese immigration, possibly for the sake of Chinese good-will we could afford to ignore it or accommodate ourselves to it. But that alleged evil constitutes the "gnat" of the biblical metaphor. The "camel" is the early pollution of our racial bloodstream and the ultimate loss of our racial identity and intellectual capacity.

Those who favor unrestricted Chinese immigration and admission to citizenship ignore the inevitable miscegenation that would ensue upon the infiltration of hordes of Chinese immigrants among our people. This phenomenon, beginning among the ignorant, the depraved, and the very young of both races, at first would be winked at, in a generation or two openly tolerated, and finally recognized by law as a natural and logical development. In the course of a century we should no longer be the proud American nation honored and envied by the rest of the world, but a race of mongrels.

Advocates of the legislation now being sought in Congress say it is not proposed to lower the bars completely to the Chinese, but only to place them on the quota basis as are other nations. H. R. 1882 now pending in the House says nothing about the quota system. It provides for the repeal of the Exclusion Act and outright admission to citizenship the same as for other aliens.

This writer has no personal aversion to the Chinese or any other colored people as human beings, and is willing to accord them every right, temporal or spiritual, to which liberty-loving men and women everywhere may aspire. He even is willing that we should make sacrifices as a nation to enable them to secure and maintain such rights in their own lands and under their own laws. But he does object, as he believes most normal-minded Americans will object, to mingling their blood with ours. DAVID A. OREBAUGH

Winter Park, Fla.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The above opinion seems to depend on the premise that repeal of the Exclusion Act would permit infiltration of "hordes" of Chinese. The measures offered to repeal the Exclusion Act would result in admission of about 100 Chinese each year. This figure is arrived at on the basis of the quotas provided in the Immigration Act of 1924.

H. R. 1882 does not affect the quota system set up in 1924 nor prevent its application to the Chinese. Moreover, there is another bill before the House, proposed by Representative Gossett, also aiming at removal of discrimination against the Chinese and this bill specifically provides for application of the quota system to them.]

The Townsend Plan

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has just been called to an article published in The Christian Science Monitor with reference to the "Townsend Plan." In it you quote Dr. Townsend as saying that his organization "doesn't stress old-age pensions any more" and as claiming that under his revised plan to bring in as beneficiaries chronic invalids and mothers with children under 18 years of age, the estimated pro rata figure, based on a gross income tax yield of $9,900,000,000, after deductions, would be from $100 to $150 per month each.

These figures, submitted by Dr. Townsend, certainly require correction. In the first place, his $9,900,000,000 estimated yearly net yield divided among his estimated 10,000,000 annuitants would not bring $100 per month each but $82.50. He seems to have made an error in arithmetic in this regard.

In the second place, he is in error by 30,000,000 in his estimate of the number of annuitants. Under the wording of his bill in Congress, H. R. 1649, there would be at least 40,000,000 annuitants (20,000,000 mothers who are citizens and "have the care of one or more children under eighteen years of age," 6,000,000 citizens between the ages of eighteen and sixty who are "disabled for a period longer than six months," and 14,000,000 citizens "who are sixty years of age or over"). These 40,000,000 annuitants would become eligible for monthly checks from the Federal Government under the exact text of his measure and would have to be included in any estimate of beneficiaries. Therefore, if the correct figure of 40,000,000 annuitants is used instead of 10,000,000, the pro rata estimate, under Dr. Townsend's own estimate of the tax yield, would be $20.62 per month.

ARTHUR L. JOHNSON,
Executive and Legislative Secretary,
General Welfare Federation
Washington of America, Inc.

"By the Ionian Sea"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In anticipation of the probable next move of the Allied invasion of Italy, may I suggest a remarkable little book of travel and reflections by George Gissing, English novelist and critic, "By the Ionian Sea." Not only does this story of a holiday in the extreme south of the Italian boot tell the reader much about the people, the customs, and the terrain of the "instep," but it reveals much concerning the classical background of such ancient seats of culture as Tartentum (Taranto), Crotone, and Reggio. Gissing was an amateur classical scholar and lifelong student of the glory of Greece and the grandeur of Rome. And by a literary alchemy peculiarly attractive and natural, he combines in his modest narrative shrewd and memorable observations on the storied past and uncertain present of Italy.

Ann Arbor, Mich. CARLTON F. WELLS

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

An Intimate Message From Quebec

Wherein Our Washington Chief Regales Us With a "No News" Story

By Roscoe Drummond

QUEBEC, P. Q.

The absence of any authoritative information on what may or may not have happened, what may or may not be happening, or what may or may not later happen at the latest Anglo-American military conference is not preventing 150 American, British, and Canadian correspondents from composing about 100,000 words a day.

We wouldn't like to admit this publicly, but our copy of the war plans hasn't yet reached us by the special courier we dispatched several hours ago to the Citadel where the combined Chiefs of Staff are reported to be busy autographing the last 100 copies, and so, without waiting longer we thought you'd like to know that this sixth Roosevelt-Churchill meeting is being held at what we hope we are accurately calling the second Front-enac.

With the newspapermen all living in one hotel, the occasional press conference is made known when a refined bell rings three times on each floor of the Clarendon.

No false conclusions should be drawn from the fact of these press conferences. They are not summoned to give out news but to announce that there still is no news. That keeps up morale.

The amenities of careful protocol are being fully maintained. When the Canadians have no information to give, a Canadian press officer is allowed to make the announcement, when the British have no news, a British Ministry of Information official passes out the word, when the Americans have nothing to say, an American Office of War Information spokesman stands up to say it, and when we do learn something, a representative of the combined chiefs of staff warns us not to print it.

The Canadian censorship is liberal, intelligent, co-operating. The widest range of speculation is permitted, particularly if incorrect; guessing must not be made to look official. The job of censorship is relatively easy because there is practically no authentic news to censor. It begins to look as though the High Command was trying to cover up its next moves.

Accidentally, or deliberately, the arrangements for "covering" this conference are ideally adapted to deceiving the enemy. It looks like a stroke of psychological warfare better than could be planned. The largest-scale Allied military conference of the war, planning the perhaps climactic strategy of victory, is in session and a regiment of by-line correspondents who write with equal facility with or without news has been encouraged to be present. Result: every conceivable military maneuver guaranteed to win and lose the war has had a lead and a headline. We may be inflicting a little confusion on ourselves, but we are, with the blessing of the military and the good will of the censor, inflicting a lot of confusion upon the enemy.

One journalistic strategist suggests we are going to move everything out of the Pacific and throw it all against Hitler. Another hints plans are afoot to move everything out of the Atlantic and turn it all on Tojo. There was a report that a representative of the Vatican was en route to Quebec to promote a negotiated peace. Then a rumor that the whole conference was going to adjourn to Archangel some time next week. The strategists are perfectly willing to let it appear that anything is possible—and we suspect it is.

What do we really know? Well, we've seen Churchill and Roosevelt in person, in the flesh, within five feet. If we're not mistaken, they're here. Beyond that, a little but not much.

While the conference is in session here, a telephone as well as a telegraph censorship has been in effect. It operates with fluctuating severity. Richard Harkness of the National Broadcasting Corporation called his wife in Washington several evenings ago and inadvertently let it slip, when it was still banned news, that the President was soon to arrive. Nothing happened, but a few seconds later he found he was talking to himself when he started gratefully to report that he had been sleeping under blankets.

David Lu had hardly said a gentle Chinese hello to his wife in the States when a stern voice cut in to warn him that he mustn't use his native tongue, and since his wife uses no other, the conversation lapsed by official edict.

Stories published in some American newspapers that the White House had restricted to 50 the American correspondents who could come to Quebec are without foundation. The American Government put no such restrictions on the trip. Everybody is welcome to come and get no news at least until the principals hold their joint press conference.

It's beginning to appear that the Allied chiefs of staff don't want their war plans to get out.

Perhaps that's why a democracy can't start a war. Its intentions are too public.

Farm Hide-Out

SOMEWHERE IN RURAL ENGLAND

"The farm" suggested itself as an ideal hide-out for a day or two—far from the war, military campaigns, and all the complications of life in the Big City—the newspapers didn't come till nearly mid-day and there was no electric power for the radio.

The miles of winding lanes from the nearest market town and the long drive from the main road to the farm gave promise of a rural retreat cut off from civilization.

The farmhouse, with its mellow red brick Tudor chimneys and its lawn dotted with clipped trees, was a survival from the sixteenth century. As the evening sun cast long shadows on the grass and turned to purple the trees skirting the home meadows, four hundred years melted away.

At supper in the farmhouse kitchen, with its rust-brick tiles round the snowy damask cloth, talk turned on country themes—what to grow on soil after three "white straws" had come from it consecutively, yield from red-poll cows expressed in "hundreds of gallons," plans for getting the trefoil threshed before the weather changed, the revival of gleaning.

Such age-old topics were discussed in leisurely manner before we retired for the night in broad daylight (double British summer time).

A loud knocking at the farmhouse door at 11 p. m. rudely wakened the city-dwellers from dreams of Elizabethan England.

Farmer Postlethwaite hastily dressed and made his way down the wooden staircase.

A Captain of the British Army in battle-dress stood in the cobbled yard.

"My men are on maneuvers and will be along here some time after midnight," the Captain explained. "Could you accommodate them and their trucks for the night and maybe a little longer?"

"All right. There's some clean straw in the nags' stable that'll give them a nice soft bed." Farmer P. replied with composure which suggested that such late night calls were not a novel occurrence.

He went round the house warning that there might be a commotion during the night as the "military" were moving in.

Subdued hum of voices and skreak of truck-brakes brought the twentieth century to the farm round about midnight.

The Cook's Orderly at the farmhouse door next morning asked if we could spare "a 'negg or two for the orficers' breakfast." We looked almost with regret at the empty shells of the first "new-laids" we city-dwellers had eaten in months. Someone suggested he might get some eggs from the cottages a mile down the lane.

"Oh, doesn't matter. We mustn't pamper 'em too much," the Orderly replied in cheerful Cockney.

The window under the eaves gave a commanding view of the farmyard. We speculated on the thoroughness of military organization which provided even for greenery decorations on the trestle table set for the officers' breakfast—until these began to bob up and down and we realized it was merely camouflage on the tin hats of H. Q. staff as they studied maps of the "campaign." Papers disappeared as the Orderly brought along steaming tins of food. Plans were discussed over mugs of tea, hunks of bread, and "hot dogs."

The Orderly stood at respectful distance from the table on guard . . . by a heap of coal for which there was no room in the farmhouse sheds.

The cow trough had been turned into a wash-house; a magnificent field-kitchen had been erected in the shade of the Dutch barn. But the cooks—where were they, we asked? A large soup-ladle appeared from a trunk of a tree, and began to stir the contents of a big iron pot. Things are not always what they seem in military maneuvers, we concluded—an idea which was confirmed when, cycling down the drive later in the day, we saw low bushes disentangle themselves from the hedgerow and move on a few yards.

As we took our leave of the farm and waved good-by to the British Tommies, their sun-tanned faces grinning through the fringe of elderberry leaves which festooned their tin hats, we decided we had found the ideal hideout—but not for us! MELITA SPRAGUE

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